

Do You Appreciate the Citizen?

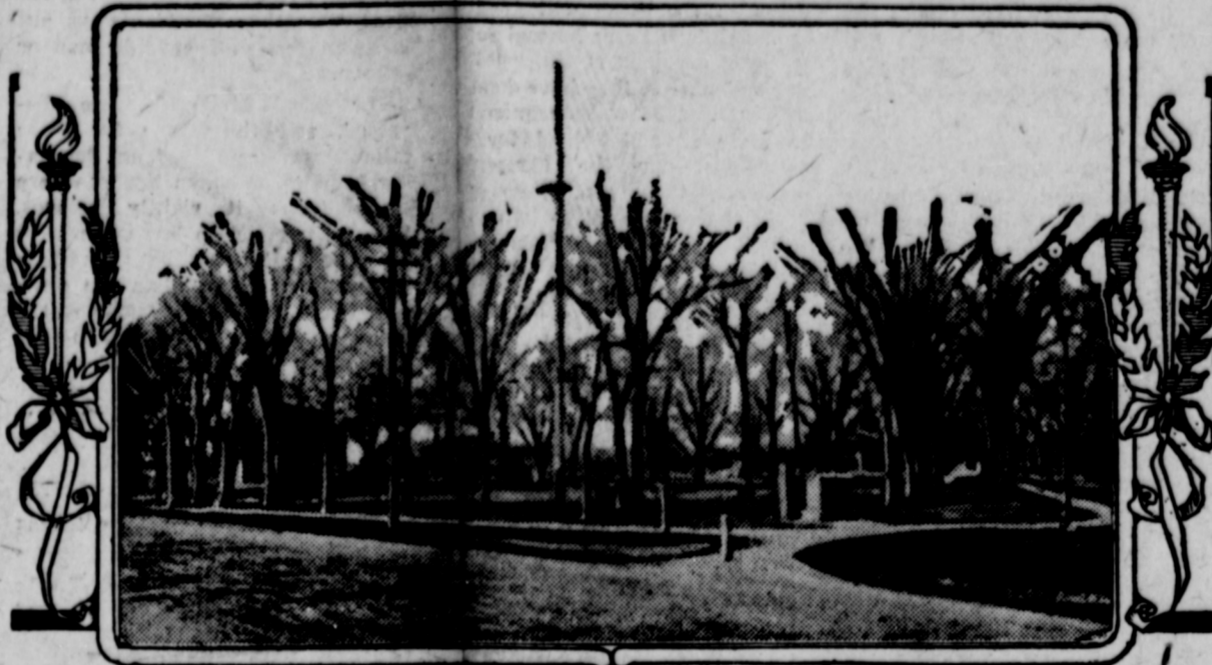
We wonder whether all our readers realize how much they are getting in each number of The Citizen.

Did you ever compare The Citizen with other newspapers? If so, you will have noticed some such points as these: the paper is better and the type is larger so that children and old people can read with ease and comfort; the amount of space given to reading matter is greater, and that to advertisements less, so that you get a good deal more reading matter in each number.

And then look at the different departments. The Citizen is an agricultural paper, and it has more hints for the mountain farmer than any other paper. The Citizen is a housekeeper's paper, and has more wisdom for the mother and daughters of the family than any other paper. The Citizen is a religious paper, and has the Sunday School lesson, with frequent sermons from great men. And The Citizen is a newspaper giving the news of the world, and the news of the mountains, and the news of Kentucky, and the news of Berea. When a man subscribes for the Citizen he puts his family a step forward. He gives his children something to read. He gives his wife something that will add to her pleasure and make her, not only happier, but better as a neighbor, and a housekeeper, and a wife. And he provides for himself an enlarged acquaintance, and makes it sure that he can keep track of the progress of the world.

The difference between a family that takes such a newspaper as the Citizen and a family that does not is something that can easily be told by any neighbor.

Lexington Green, Massachusetts



World News

The defeat of the Peace Treaty as altered by the Reservations added by the Senate is the leading event of the week. It was, in fact, scarcely the same treaty after the Senate had finished with it. According to their own statement they felt it their duty to Americanize it, but in doing so they made it much more unacceptable than it was in its original form, imperfect as that was.

The Servians seem to be watching the situation on the Adriatic with interest. As D'Annunzio advances on his ambitious projects along the narrow strip of territory called Dalmatia, they are planning to get into action when he reaches a certain point. The Serbs have ready a good sized army of picked men to oppose to that of the Italian, which has been growing rather large of late.

The whole world has been watching the closing days of Congress, especially to see the action of the Senate regarding the Peace Treaty. Our Allies have been somewhat amazed at the result and have hardly had time to know what to do. There does not seem, however, any disposition on the part of any to meet again and open up the questions of peace terms. As President Wilson has said, repeatedly, such a meeting would be most disastrous. It is doubtful if it could now be held at all, since the other nations have ratified.

It is a fair question to ask whether the Republic of Brazil is to be regarded as an example of temerity for ratifying the Treaty without any discussion or amendment by the Chamber of Deputies and with little discussion by the Senate, or whether she is an example of a more modern and efficient government than that of the United States. The Senate has had its way, but it must now bear the criticism of the world as well as the American people.

Germany is quick to take advantage of the Senate action in delaying, if not defeating, the Treaty. She has approached the Allies with the suggestion that it will not be fair to her to have the Treaty enforced without the United States as a signatory. She evidently depended on us to act in opposition to any extreme harshness that the European Allies would be likely to manifest.

The Japanese are much concerned at the victories of the Bolsheviks in Siberia. The forces of the Russians under Koltchak have evidently been forced to retreat and establish another base of operations much farther to the east. Japan has always considered the Siberian region as being within her sphere of protection, and she is considering the matter of making a request of the other allies for the right to take a hand in the affair, as they seem disposed to drop out.

For the first time in the history of England, a woman has been elected to the House of Commons, in the person of Lady Astor. She is a conservative in politics and has shown much ability during the campaign. It is interesting to Americans to know that she is an American by birth, having belonged to one of the noted families of Virginia. Her husband is also an American, and a man of great wealth.

The United States has never had much affection for the Moslems, but we can appreciate a message of congratulation from the head of that religious people—numbering over three hundred millions—Abraham Effendi, on the prohibition movement and victory in the United States. Temperance has always been a feature of the Mohammedan religion, but it has not always been fully lived up to. The Prophet promises to work for a more abstemious life for his people.

A good deal of attention is being given to a Russian in New York by the name of Martens, who has come into this country as a representative of the Soviet Government of Russia. It is not clear just how much authority he has, but his proposals are not meeting with much favor, as he is looked on as a propagandist. He is certainly not one of the usual kind, for he deals mostly with matters of trade, trying to induce our financial men to open up a trade with his country with the probable idea that it will be under the Soviet regulations, and perhaps may lead to a recognition of that government.

Kentucky News

Augusta.—Joseph (Pink) Cummings died at Lakeland Asylum, aged 41 years.

Augusta.—John M. Duncan, hotel proprietor at Milford, aged 72 years, died from locked bowels.

Winchester.—C. B. Fennell bought the John W. Harding residence on Hickman street for \$5,500.

Flemingsburg.—Miss Lizzie Palmer fell down a flight of steps and broke her arm in two places.

Winchester.—William Golden, son of Willis Golden, sustained a broken arm while cranking an automobile.

Flemingsburg.—The hunting season will soon open with very few birds. Rabbits are reported plentiful.

Augusta.—Miss Mary Boughner, formerly of this place, and Mr. Edward Kern were married at Oakley, O.

Paducah.—Edward Wheeler, 86, died here at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Fleming, after a brief illness.

Winchester.—Thirty-two carloads of cattle and hogs were shipped last week, despite a break of 50 cents on hogs.

Midway.—A number of farmers will sell their seed wheat and divert acreage intended for it to oats in the spring.

Hickman.—E. J. Stone, aged 24 years, and Miss Lizzie Ferguson, both of this city, were married at the courthouse.

Columbia.—Mrs. Polly Corbin, who was the widow of Ambrose Corbin, died at her home a few miles out of town.

Eminence.—Elsie Ellis, 10, fell from her father's buggy and both legs were broken when they were caught in a wheel.

Paris.—The body of Thomas T. Lytle, 55, farmer, who died near Hutchison, was taken to Bracken county for burial.

Winchester.—Miss Mattie W. Moberly, Montgomery county, was married to E. R. Wade, Clark county farmer.

Augusta.—Mr. Samuel Hamilton, Jr., 23, and Miss Eliza Curtis, 15, were married at Brooksville, by the Rev. P. T. Cook.

Flemingsburg.—A verdict was found for the defendant in the \$10,000 slander suit of Eliza Page against Julia Reeves.

Flemingsburg.—The Dalesburg Farmers' Union has been organized and will meet once each week at the school building.

Ashland.—Thieves broke into the stables of the Bellefonte Brick Company and carried away a wagon load of harness.

Catlettsburg.—Thomas Nance fell 20 feet while trimming a tree, broke several ribs and is in a serious condition at his home.

Carlisle.—Ed Lawrence sold Ross Sharp 25 head of cattle for \$2,989, and bought 35 from George Sampson at \$64 per head.

Maysville.—Miss Katie May Sammons was married to Maurice McNamara, assistant postmaster, at St. Patrick's church.

Milton.—Mrs. Fannie Wise, a widow of Hickory Grove, this county, and Mr. Liny Huff, a widower, of near Milton, were married.

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U. S. News

Washington, Nov. 25 (Associated Press).—Enforcement of constitutional prohibition will be placed squarely up to State and municipal authorities and the Federal Government machinery will not interfere unless obvious inefficiency on the part of local officials makes such action necessary, the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church was told here today by John F. Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner. It was Mr. Kramer's first pronouncement of policy since he assumed office a week ago.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Like the miners and operators, whose troubles it was trying to adjust, President Wilson's cabinet tonight seemed hopelessly dead-locked on the question of wage increase in the bituminous coal industry.

After a six-hour session, the cabinet, which took up the wage scale agreement where operators and miners left off last week, adjourned until tomorrow, when another attempt, with the aid of Fuel Administrator Garfield, will be made to agree upon a pay scale that will satisfy the mine workers and owners and the people in all sections of the country who are clamoring for normal production of coal.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The new flare-up over the Mexican problem growing out of the Jenkins case was given serious consideration today at a meeting of the President's cabinet.

There was no intimation as to what this government might do in event President Carranza refused to answer the note from the State Department demanding immediate release of William O. Jenkins, consular agent at Puebla, held on a charge of conniving with bandits who kidnapped and held him for a \$150,000 ransom.

No attempt was made to conceal the feeling that the situation was serious and that relations between the United States and Mexico were strained.

Officials said the three departments—State, War and Navy—were ready to meet any eventuality and deal with any situation arising out of a more defiant attitude by the Carranza administration toward the United States.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Representative J. M. Robison, of the Eleventh district, called on the Federal Road Department today to urge appropriation of Federal aid funds for the Dixie Highway through Rockcastle, Laurel, Whitley, Knox and Bell counties in Eastern Kentucky.

He was advised that the State Road Department at Frankfort has not sent plans and specifications to Washington, and for that reason no action could be taken by Federal authorities at this time.

Mr. Robison today wired Gov. Black and State Road Commissioner Joe Boggs requesting that the plans be forwarded to Washington. He will take the matter up personally with the State and county authorities in Kentucky next week.

Barbourville, Ky., Nov. 25.—Miners in the Barbourville district returned to work Monday on a basis of 20 cents a ton increase in coal and 80 cents on day labor. This agreement was made pending the national adjustment and is local in effect, being confined to the few mines in this immediate territory. Larger plants of

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ESCH RAILROAD BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Measure Extends Governmental Guaranty for Six Months—Vote is 203 to 159.

Washington, Nov. 18.—On virtually a party vote of 203 to 159, the house passed and sent to the senate the Esch railroad reorganization bill. Final action came after six days of continuous debate.

The Democrats made the passage of the measure a party issue as a protest against the section which continues the guaranteed operating income of the railroads for six months after the termination of federal control. It was openly declared by the Democratic leaders that this issue will be carried into the national campaign of 1920.

A motion by Representative Sims of Tennessee to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the guaranty sections was defeated by a vote of 203 to 159.

The measure goes to the senate, but it will not be taken up there until the regular session in December.

An effort was made without success to cause the house to reverse the action of the committee of the whole in rejecting the arbitration plan of the original Esch bill and substitute for it the Anderson-Sweet scheme approved by organized labor. The labor forces again showed their supremacy, the amendment being approved by a vote of 253 to 112.

The bill as passed provides for the return of the roads to their owners, extends the governmental guaranty for six months after the return, authorizes the railroads to borrow funds from the government, extends present rates unchanged by the proper authorities, and broadens the authority of the interstate commerce commission in many respects, including control over the issuance of securities.

HOUSE ENDS 6-MONTH GRIND

Lower Chamber Adjourns When President Says He Does Not Object to Action.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Six months to the day after the congress convened in special session, the house formally adjourned after receiving word from President Wilson that he did not object to this action. The adjournment resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 5.

President Wilson paved the way for immediate adjournment by signing the bill creating an equipment trust to refund to the government the \$400,000,000 advanced to the railroads for locomotives and cars during federal control and the resolution continuing until next January the restriction on dye imports.

U. S. SHOWS RAILROAD PROFIT

Nets \$3,391,419 in September and Pays \$73,332,978 Guarantee, Says Report.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Net profits derived by the government from operation of the railroads since September were \$3,391,419, according to final figures for the month made public by the railroad administration.

The net operating income was \$77,744,395, while the government guarantee aggregated \$74,352,978.

STEEL PICKETS WITHDRAWN

Commander of Police in South Chicago Reports He Finds None on Job—Mills Working.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—With the steel plants in South Chicago reporting that they are operating at virtually normal capacity, Capt. Max Nootbaar of the police department, said that the unions evidently have withdrawn all pickets. He said a trip to all plants revealed the fact that no pickets were on the job. He also declared that the 200 police now on duty would be withdrawn at once.

BALK AT HIGH MILK PRICES

New Yorkers Go on Strike—Limit Deliveries to Three Days a Week.

New York, Nov. 18.—Milk drivers whose recent threat of a strike won them an increase of pay and sent milk prices up found a "consumers' strike" in progress in many parts of New York when they made their early morning deliveries. Hanging on doors of many homes and apartments were signs reading, "Milk strike. No milk wanted here until Thursday." The strike was called by the community councils of national defense, and "strikers" who observed the recommendations of the council will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week until the price of that commodity is lowered.

PROHIBITION IS HERE

(St. Louis Globe Democrat)

The American people have deliberately adopted Prohibition through the legal processes established by the Constitution, and now they must deport themselves accordingly. Good citizens obey the law because it is the law. Those who do not and who seek to evade or violate it for the purpose of personal gain will get small sympathy from the law-abiding masses when they are laid by the heels and penalized for their acts. It will take several years either to prove or disprove the many claims of benefits or assertions of evils to result from Prohibition. In the end it is not going to be judged by special instances of good or evil, but by the large general conditions it brings about. If it adds largely to the purchasing power of the people, if it stimulates home owning, if it results in a much larger average of production in industry, if it reduces crime and pauperism and lessens domestic unhappiness and strife, if it raises the general standard of physical health and the moral quality of our citizenship, belief in which was the great moving cause of its adoption, none but those who are seeking personal advantage will want it abolished.

There were 6,361,502 farms reported at the last decennial census, valued at more than 40 billions of dollars. The 1920 census is expected to show more than 7,000,000 farms.

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H. C. L. Will Come Down When Individual Makes It

Government Hampered in Trying to Bring Down Prices Until Each of Us Demands Money's Worth

The local Savings Director can play an important part in the campaign against the high cost of living. The Attorney General may wage gallant warfare against the profiteers; Congress may enact restricting laws, but until the average American citizen cooperates with them by taking an active and personal interest in securing his money's worth, prices will remain unsatisfactory.

The war took millions of men out of productive industry. It naturally followed that consumption exceeded production. Because of the habits of conservation and thrift practiced by the people during the war the decreased production was partially counteracted. With the signing of the armistice, however, the American people swung back to extravagance. With decreased supply and increased demand, with "easy money" being spilled everywhere, prices soared and profiteers multiplied.

We must get back to careful spending, intelligent saving, and regular investment in Government securities if we are going to allow demand to catch up to supply.

We must not accept the first article of clothing offered to us. We must "shop" until we find prices within our means.

We must not order our foodstuffs over the telephone, we must go to the markets and personally inspect the meats and vegetables offered for sale. We must keep away from luxuries.

The people should be taught to hold their War-Savings securities unless the ready money is an absolute necessity. They must be shown the folly of trading them for "get-rich-quick" stocks.

They should be shown that if they save 10 percent of the money they are now spending and invest it in War-Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds they are delivering a blow against the high cost of living.

If the money is held on to the profiteer will begin to see the light. Let every local director see that an intelligent attack on the high cost of living is made by the citizens in his community.

Steady saving by the mass of people does much more than improve the condition of the individual; it strengthens the commercial power of the country enormously by adding to the capital available for the development of trade and industry and therefore promotes prosperity.

The statistics of the first census of the United States were published in one small volume consisting of 56 pages. The statistics of the 1910 census required 42 volumes having an aggregate of more than 40,000 pages.

General College News

Friends of Miss Myrtle Kilbourne, a former Berea student, will be interested to hear of her recent marriage to Dr. C. S. Goodman of Louisville, Ky.

DR. LIGHTWARDT REACHES PERSIA

A message was received Monday by Dr. Cowley stating that Dr. A. H. Lichtwardt had safely reached Meshed, Persia. Dr. Lichtwardt was formerly assistant physician in Berea College, and is now entering upon Foreign Medical Missionary work under the American Presbyterian Board.

BEREA COLLEGE WILL OBSERVE THANKSGIVING DAY

Much preparation is being made to make Thanksgiving Day a memorable one. In the morning the usual Thanksgiving services will be held in the College Chapel. The Union Church Choir will furnish special music.

In the afternoon the biggest football game of the season is scheduled to take place between the College and Academy teams. Both teams are in good condition, and in readiness for the big game. Each has been practicing daily. The teams are well matched, and the game Thursday afternoon promises to be a close one.

The Annual Thanksgiving Banquet is the closing feature of the day. The decorating committee is busy contriving various schemes to make the Dining Hall look more attractive than it has ever looked before. The Program Committee is preparing an enjoyable program to be given after the dinner. Everyone is hoping to have a delightful time all Thanksgiving Day, not forgetting the real purpose of the Day, to render thanks to Him who makes all good possible.

THIS IS FOR YOU

Once every year, all over the Christian world, there is a celebration of the birthday of our Lord. It is at Christmas-time. This celebration takes a different form in different countries, though in nearly every land there is the beautiful custom of giving gifts—and different people celebrate in different ways. To students, Christmas generally means one thing—vacation and home! To artists, Christmas brings to mind Correggio's "Holy Night," or "The Nativity." But to music lovers there comes, as a first thought, "The Messiah."

"The Messiah" is called an Oratorio because its words are taken from the Bible. But it really is the most wonderful story you ever heard—told in the most wonderful way—a moving picture all displayed by music. We all like to see "movies." It doesn't take much mind or thought just to look at pictures. But when it comes to seeing pictures through our ears, we are apt to miss a slide now and then, or we even may fail to see anything of them at all.

On the 15th of December the Harmonia Society is going to sing, for the Berea students and friends, this most wonderful story—"The Messiah." If you can imagine it, the screen will be one hundred and fifty voices. Professor Rigby will be the man who runs the machine, and the story will be the Life of Christ.

Like many stories, this one begins with an introduction—and this introduction takes one way back into the centuries before the birth of Christ when the sages were prophesying that there would come to earth a man who would be the Son of God—the Messiah. So the music starts slowly and softly, and a solo voice sings hopefully of the time when there should come to dark minds the Spirit of Light and Peace and Joy. "Comfort ye my people," he sings; then with increasing inspiration—"Every valley shall be exalted," and the music flashes back joy for joy in real exaltation. Then, as if all the world caught the spirit, the whole chorus sings—"And the Glory of the Lord shall be revealed, for the Lord hath spoken it."

Many prophets tell of the coming of the Lord, in those days before He appeared. One sings that He is like a refiner's fire, and the music rages and flames like the real tests that come to us in life. Then another tells in that simple way, which is the beautiful way, that a virgin shall bear a son and shall call His name Emanuel, which means "God with us"—and cries to the cities of Judah to behold their God! that the glory of the Lord is risen upon them. And another sings of the gross darkness of earth that is to be dispelled by the Light of the Lord, and truly, never were darkness and light more vividly portrayed than by those dull minor chords leading up to the smooth exquisite flow of major harmony. Then as the time of the fulfillment

College Department

As the month of November draws to a close, our minds turn to the day which has been set aside that all people may give thanks.

We, the students of the College Department, feel that we have much for which to be thankful. Our feet have been guided to an institution of learning, where we have made many new friends during the years that we have been here. This time a year ago the school was not in so peaceful a condition as it is now. The S. A. T. C. was about to be disorganized. The influenza was on, and it had already taken a number from our midst. But this year we have been spared the scourge. We have been permitted to pursue our studies with the assurance that our loved ones at home were also being spared. And even in the midst of the unrest which has been and is still evidenced in certain parts of our country, and amid the repeated threatening that coal and food were to be scarce, we have not been affected. We have known of these things only through the newspapers. All these things we are thankful.

of the prophecy draws near, the people of the earth rejoice and sing, "Unto us a Child is born, and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace," and this ends the first part, which has been really only the introduction and which has merely led us up to the story we know so well—the story, as told by Saint Luke, of that first Christmas night, twenty centuries ago, in the little old-world city of Bethlehem.

The next part is beautiful beyond words. You cannot really hear it from the Chapel seats; you will have to go back like a dream, to the star-lit plains of old Judea, where the shepherds watched their flocks by night, where the angel of the Lord came upon them and brought them tidings of great joy; where the multitude of the heavenly host sang "Glory to God in the highest—Peace on Earth, good will to Man." Christ has come! Rejoice! for He shall speak peace and righteousness to all people; and He shall feed His flock like a shepherd, and in Him shall we find rest unto our souls.

Then the spirit of it all changes, and we are plunged into the most sad and tragic thought in the history of the ages. He, who taketh away the sin of the world, is despised and rejected of men. He becomes a Man of Sorrows and is acquainted with grief. The music is slow, dark and sad. Surely we can feel in it the ache of the broken heart, the pain of the stripes by which we are healed. But that is only a part of the wonderful plan of salvation—only part of the mission of that Messiah the sages sang of centuries ago. They also foretold that He should be the King of Glory—so the last number of this part is a chorus so magnificent that, ever since it was first sung in London years ago, everybody instinctively rises and stands while it is being sung, as if it were the National anthem of Christianity. It is the Hallelujah Chorus—"The Kingdom of this world is become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ and He shall reign forever and ever."

The last part is short, but it contains the most beautiful song that was ever written—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." The pen that wrote those notes was guided by God Himself. No earthly power can conceive such sublime beauty. This is followed by another solo which tells of our resurrection from the dead; and then comes the last chorus—a marvelous hymn of worship and solemn adoration—"Worthy is the Lamb that was slain. Blessing, glory and honor be unto Him forever and ever—Amen."

The music of "The Messiah" was written in London by George Frederick Handel, thirty years before our Revolutionary War. Handel's father did not like music, and would not let him play when he was a boy, so Frederick used to steal away to the garret to practice on an old spinnet at night, by the light of a dim lantern. He grew up to become one of the world's greatest musicians.

You will find that the music of "The Messiah" is not "pretty"—it is beautiful. It is like our mountains. We cannot understand it at first. We have to listen to it again and again with earnest minds and hearts, and even then it takes years to find all the beauty there is in it. So do not be discouraged if you do not like it at first, but come and hear it. It is pure gold, and it is for you!

About 650 people were engaged in taking the first census of the United States. The 1920 census will require the services of 90,000.

Normal Department

Fifty-one students of the Normal School of Berea College received Elementary Certificates, October, 1918, and thirty-two received Intermediate Certificates at the same time.

According to the Board of Regents for the Normal School Inspection of Education the State will grant to the students of Berea Normal School the Elementary and Intermediate Certificates when they have done the same amount of work required by the State Normal School for like Certificates. For the Elementary Certificate students must do practically the equivalent to two years High School work. For the intermediate the equivalent of three years of High School work.

Berea offers unequalled opportunity to High School students who desire certificates to teach. An increased number in Normal School who are taking advanced work show that the High School students are realizing this opportunity and are profiting by it.

Most of the students who have received these certificates are now in rural schools and doing praiseworthy work.

The newly organized society, Appalachia, had an unusually interesting program Saturday night. The Alpha Zeta Literary Society presented a pennant to them and the Union Society wrote them a letter of congratulation. There were several visitors from each of the societies.

The Excelsior Literary Society elected new officers and the Constitution was read and approved.

Some of the girls of the Normal gave Miss Ollie Mae Parker a birthday dinner Friday evening at 5:30. Those in the party were: Misses Jennie Goble, Artie Dye, Mercedes Pigman, Edith Tutt, Mae Tutt, Ruth Isaacs, Clara Mae Thompson, Stella Tapp, Margaret and Anna Virgin, Beulah Witt, Magdaline Richardson and Etta Bowman.

On Monday afternoon Joe Van Hook chaperoned a number of young people on a walking party to Twin Mountains. Those in the party were: Misses Maymie Trosper, Ella Reid, Della Fultz, Glenna Hunter, Thelma Riddle, Zona Chapman, Lillian Bowman, Mercedes Pigman and Clep Baker; Messrs. Harlan White, Daily and Leonard Little, Morton Ratcliff, Clarence Hembree, Edward Condit and Frank Fairchild.

Miss Margaret Cushman entertained with a rook party, out at Professor Baird's home on Monday night. Everyone reported a lovely time. Those invited were Misses Gail Marsh, Benny Metcalf, Lenna Witt, Messrs. Bob Carpenter, Austin Lynn, Harlan White and Clarence Hembree.

ROOSEVELT ON ENFORCING THE LAW A LITTLE BIT

When the liquor men assailed him before Mayor Strong, Theodore Roosevelt, then Police Commissioner of New York, made this reply:

"Your Honor, these gentlemen have savagely attacked me and my policy of Sunday closing, and they have demanded of you that you require me to give a 'liberal' enforcement of the excise law."

With vehemence and biting sarcasm he continued:

"These men want me to enforce the law a 'little bit,' to enforce it a little tiny bit. Your Honor, I do not know how to do such a thing, and I shall not begin to learn now. I did not take my oath to enforce the law a little tiny bit. The great Empire state did not put that law on the statute books to be enforced a tiny bit, and so long as I am at the head of the Police Department of the city I shall do all in my power to enforce the law honestly and fearlessly."



When hostilities ceased there were in the hands of their Teuton captors millions of prisoners of war of all Allied countries, the terrible plight of whom is well known to all the world. Red Cross workers, carrying relief supplies of clothing, medicines and supplementary foodstuffs, penetrated the Central Powers as soon after the armistice as the military authorities would permit, and the work of getting the prisoners started back to their own countries was soon begun. In this photograph a group of these men are seen packed up and restored to something like normal health, awaiting the train that will carry them out of bondage.

The Academy

SIGMA TAU LITERARY SOCIETY Sigma Tau experienced another interesting meeting Saturday evening. All members and visitors came out wiser students.

New light was thrown on "Woman Suffrage." The women would experience evil at the polls, but at the same time they would always put in office the most capable man or woman.

The "Coal Strikers" were discussed, and the blame for these calamities were placed on the Labor Leaders or Union Heads, where many think it rightly belongs. We all have yet to learn the ideal of service. It seems that the miners receive much more than the common workman. The common workman receives about \$5.00 per day, while the miners, before the strike, received not under \$10 per day. The miners want \$15 per day, a five-hour day, and a five-day week.

One member gave a reading; another showed his talent by telling of an "Original Story."

"Japan and China" were ably discussed. The Japanese and Chinese are a splendid people, but they are in the dark on religion.

Next came a talk about "Styles," their evils and good being discussed. After this came side-splitting "jokes" and finally the well-meaning "Critic" made his report.

Foundation School

Mrs. Noble, one of the Foundation teachers, has created great interest in the study of Civil Government by instituting a contest in the class. Captains were elected, and they chose sides of the members of the class. Questions are asked alternately of the two sides. When one fails to answer, he must sit down. The students enjoy it, and the teacher is pleased that the lessons are better prepared.

Miss Ritscher gave the third and eight divisions of the eighth grade students a social on Monday night, November 24. Mr. Lockin was the most attractive figure present. His costume was that of a little boy in knee pants and a very short coat. From the social he went to the General Faculty meeting. A number of games were played, among which was the old game called "Yes and No." This was most enjoyed of all. Miss Ritscher expects to give socials to all of the divisions of the eighth grade.

Mr. Durham, one of the teachers in charge of Blue Ridge Hall, complimented his boys on the neatness with which they keep their rooms, saying that the rooms make the best appearance this year that has ever been made since he has been in charge of a dormitory. The boys are pleased at the compliment and are striving to make Blue Ridge the best in the whole institution.

Mr. D. M. Roark is visiting his parents this week in Tennessee.

Mr. J. E. Davis spent the weekend with his parents.

Grant and Lee have the honor of winning the joint debate with the Franklin Literary Society, Saturday night, November 22.

NEGROES WILL TAKE CENSUS

For First Time in History to Enumerate the Members of Own Race.

New York, Nov. 18.—Negroes will be engaged as federal census takers in sections where they form the largest element of the population for the first time in history. Arthur G. Dore, United States supervisor of census, announced. Preference will be given to negroes who were in the military service.

COL. AVALOFF-BERMONDT



Col. Avaloff-Bermond, who took over the command of the German troops in the Baltic provinces and attacked Riga, has submitted to Gen. von Eberhardt, who was sent by the Berlin government.

YEAR'S LABOR TRUCE IS EMPLOYERS' HOPE

Move Made at St. Louis Industrial Meeting to Avoid the Disaster of Strikes.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—A 12-month armistice between capital and labor, during which present working conditions would exist and a truce and production campaign to restore industrial tranquility, were advocated by Allen Walker of the Guaranty Trust company of New York at the American Mining congress convention here.

A commission in each state, composed of one representative of capital, one of labor, one of state, and two of the public, preferably educationalists, with power to standardize wages and ensure adjustments, and an identical national commission, with authority to act as the last court of appeal, was suggested by Mr. Walker.

"Such an armistice should be real, no lockout or strike during that time, both capital and labor pledging in advance to abide by the rulings of the national commission," he said.

"The ruling passion is extravagance, supplemented by a common determination to do as little as possible for as much as it is possible to get by fair or unfair means."

Union methods have drifted from honest effort at collective bargaining to an organized labor autocracy that has placed a premium on inefficiency, according to a telegram from Harry N. Taylor of Chicago, president of the National Coal association.

WILSON VETOES RATE BILL

Measure to Restore Commerce Body's Pre-War Rate-Making Power Is Killed.

Washington, Nov. 19.—President Wilson vetoed the bill restoring to the interstate commerce commission its prewar rate-making power. Chairman Cummins of the interstate commerce committee, author of the bill, said it was not likely that any attempt would be made to pass the measure over the president's veto as the rate-making powers of the commission would be restored when the roads were returned to private operation January 1.

Legislation authorizing creation of an equipment trust to reimburse the government for \$400,000,000 spent for locomotives and cars during federal control of the railroads was passed by the house and sent to the president for approval.

LAUNCH BEST U. S. WARSHIP

California, Third Superdreadnaught Electrically Driven, Afloat at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 21.—The third electrically-driven superdreadnaught was added to the United States navy afloat when the California was launched at the Mare Island navy yard. In the use of electricity as a means of propulsion the new fighting ship follows the example set in the building of the New Mexico and Tennessee. The California is expected to cost more than \$15,000,000 and will carry 12 14-inch guns. Besides being electrically driven the new warship will be electrically operated from guns to potato-peeling machine.

RE-ELECT W. C. T. U. OFFICERS

Miss Anna A. Gordon of Evanston, Ill., Once More Chosen as President.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—The national officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union were re-elected at its convention here. Miss Anna A. Gordon of Evanston, Ill., being once more chosen president. Other officers re-elected included. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances C. Parks, Evanston; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Munns, Evanston.

SENATE DEFEATS THE PEACE TREATY; ADJOURNS SINE DIE

Bitter Battle Is Waged Over the Lodge Reservations.

PACT PROBABLY IS DEAD

Under Its Parliamentary Status It Could Be Re-Submitted to Next Session Which Will Convene on December 1, and Await Its Turn.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The treaty of peace with Germany was rejected by the senate. On the final vote taken on the Lodge resolution ratification was refused by the vote of 43 to 51.

The senate then adjourned sine die and, the house having taken similar action earlier in the day, the extra session called by President Wilson to consider the treaty came to an end.

Under the parliamentary maneuvering of the Republican majority the treaty was forced into such a situation that it cannot be again considered unless the president should choose to resubmit it to the senate at the session which opens December 1.

If resubmitted, it will again go to the foreign relations committee, where in all probability it will be held for a long time while railroad legislation and other matters are being considered.

Peace Resolution Introduced.

In the meantime, to meet the situation brought about by rejection of the treaty, Senator Lodge introduced just before adjournment a concurrent resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end.

This resolution will be taken up at the beginning of the new session and probably passed.

The defeat of the treaty was brought about by the votes of 38 Democrats and 13 Republican senators. The Republicans who voted against ratification were senators who have been from the very outset of the treaty fight against the document. All of the Democrats except Senator Reed of Missouri were friends of the treaty, but yielded to the request of President Wilson for rejection of the Lodge resolution because of the reservations which it contained.

The Republicans who voted against ratification were: Senators Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson of California, Knox, La Follette, McCormick, Moses, Norris, Poindexter and Sherman.

Democrats who declined to obey the instructions of the president and voted for ratification were Senators Gore, Myers, Owen and Pomerene.

Ratification of the peace treaty, with the reservations framed by the Republican majority and objected to by President Wilson, was voted down in the senate earlier in the evening, with the administration senators lining up solidly against it.

The result was to place the treaty in a parliamentary status, which its enemies said amounted at least temporarily to rejection. Its friends, however, had hopes of reviving it at another session of congress.

The ratification resolution, which would have required a two-thirds majority for adoption, mustered only 39 votes to 55 against it. Its supporters were 35 Republicans, 4 Democrats, and its opponents 13 Republicans and 42 Democrats.

A Democratic move to have the treaty referred to a conciliation committee composed of Democrats and Republicans was defeated.

Way Clear for Compromise.

The vote cleared the way for the consideration of possible compromise proposals acceptable to the majority of the Democrats and the mild reservation group of Republicans.

Republicans against adoption were: Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson of California, Knox, La Follette, McCormick, Moses, Norris, Poindexter and Sherman.

In order to put the treaty into a parliamentary situation where another vote could be had after efforts at compromise the senate then voted to reconsider its action. The motion was made by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, and was adopted by the vote of the Democrats and mild reservation Republicans.

JOHNSON MAY LOSE AN EYE

Sight of American Dry Advocate Permanently Damaged by Students in England.

London, Nov. 18.—The injury to the eye which William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, the American Anti-Saloon league organizer, received last week in a demonstration by students is proving more serious than at first thought. A second specialist has been consulted and another operation has been performed. It is feared it may be necessary to extract the eye. His sight has been permanently impaired it is said.

Clash With Police in Cairo. Cairo, Nov. 19.—Nationalist demonstrators collided with the police. The officers used their revolvers, wounding two of the manifestants. The crowd later set the police station on fire.



The COW PUNCHER

By Robert J.C. Stead

Author of
"Kitcheners, and other poems"
Illustrations by Irvin Myers

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Living with his father on a small, badly managed ranch, David Elden has reached the age of eighteen with few educational advantages. An accident to the auto in which Dr. Hardy, eminent eastern physician, and his daughter Irene, are touring the country, brings a new element into his life. Dr. Hardy's leg is broken, and he is necessarily confined to his bed. Friendship, and something more, develops between Irene and David.

CHAPTER II.—Irene greatly enjoys the unconventional freedom of ranch life, and her acquaintance with David ripens into affection. On Dr. Hardy's recovery the young people part with the understanding that David will seek to improve his position in life and they will meet again.

He was comforted by this speech, but he referred to his accomplishments modestly. "Ridin' an' shootin' ain't nothin'," he said.

"I'm not so sure," she answered. "Father says the day is coming when our country will want men who can shoot and ride more than it will want lawyers and professors."

"Well, when it does it can call on me," he said, and there was the pride in his voice which comes to a boy who feels that in some way he can take a man's place in the world. "There is two things I sure can do."

Years later she was to think of her remark and his answer, consecrated then in clean red blood.

They talked of many things that afternoon, and when at last the lengthening shadows warned them it was time to be on the way they rode long distances in silence. Both felt a sense which neither ventured to express that they had traveled very close in the world of their hopes and sorrows and desires.

The shadows had deepened into darkness, and the infinite silence of the hills hung about them as they dropped from their saddles at the Elden door. A light shone from within, and Doctor Hardy, who was now able to move about with the aid of a home-made crutch, could be seen setting the table, while Mr. Elden stirred a composition on the stove. They chatted as they worked, and there was something of the joy of little children in their companionship. The young folks watched for a moment through the window, and in Dave's heart some long-forgotten emotion moved momentarily at the sight of the good-fellowship prevailing in the old house. Irene, too, was thinking; glimpses of her own butlered home, and then this background of primal simplicity, where the old cowman cooked the meals and the famous specialist set the plates on the bare board table, and then back of it all her mother, sedate and correct, and very much shocked over this mingling of the classes.

"Well, you youngsters must have this country pretty well explored," said Doctor Hardy, as they entered the house. "Where was it today—the prairies, the foothills or the real fellows behind?"

"The canyon up the river," said Irene, drawing off her sweater. "What's the cats? Gee! I'm hungry! Getting pretty supple, Daddykins, aren't you?"

"Yes, an' I'm sorry for it, miss," said the old rancher, "not wishin' him any harm, or you, neither. We was just talkin' it over, an' your father thinks he's eppry enough for the road again. Ain't ever goin' to be like it used to be after he's gone, an' you."

"We'll be sorry to go," said the doctor. "That's what I've been saying all day, and thinking, too. If misfortunes can be lucky, ours was one of that kind. I don't know when I've enjoyed a holiday so much. What do you say, girl?" he asked, as he rested an arm on her round, firm shoulder and looked with fatherly fondness into the fine brown of her face.

"I've never known anything like it," she answered. "It's wonderful. It's life." Then with a sudden little scream she exclaimed: "Oh, daddy, why can't you sell your practice and buy a ranch? Wouldn't that be wonderful?"

"Your mother might not see it that way," he replied and her eyes fell.

Yes, that was the obstacle. She would have to go back to the city and talk by rule, and dress by rule, and behave by rule, and be correct.

"It's been a good time," the doctor continued, when they had commenced supper, "but I've already overstayed my holiday. I feel I can travel now, and my leg will be pretty strong by the time I am back east. If Dave will oblige us by going to town tomorrow and bringing back some one who can drive a car, we will be able to start the following morning. I will just take the car to town, and either sell it there or ship it."

The following morning found Dave early on the trail, leading a saddled horse by his side. The hours were leaden for the girl all that day and, looking into the future, she saw the specter of her life shadowed down the years by an unutterable loneliness. How could she ever drop it all—all this wild freedom, this boundless health, this great outdoors, this life, life—how could she drop it all and go back into the little circle where convention fenced out the tiniest alien streamlet, although the circle itself might lie deep in mire? And how would she give up this boy who had grown so imperceptibly but so intimately into the very soul of her being?

—give him up with all his strength and virility and, yes, and coarseness, if you will, but sincerity, too—an essential man, as God made him—in exchange for a machine-made counterfeit with the stamp of Society? Deeply did she ponder these questions, and as the day wore on she found herself possessed of a steadily growing determination that she would not follow the beaten trail, let the by-paths lead where they might.

Darkness, save for a white moon, had settled over the foothills when the boy returned with another young man. The stranger ate a ravenous supper, but was not too occupied to essay conversation with Irene. He chose to call her cook.

"Swell panckow, cook," was his opening remark. "Can you find another for yours truly?"

She refilled his plate without answer.

"Used to know a girl mighty like you," he went on. "Waitress in the Royal Edward. Gee! but she was swell! A pippin! Class? Say, she had 'em all guessing. Had me guessing myself for a while. But just for a while." He voiced these remarks with an air of intense self-approval more offensive than the words.

Irene felt the color rise about her neck and cheeks and run like an overflowing stream into her ears and about her hair. It was evident that, for a second time, Dave had chosen to say nothing to strangers about her presence at the ranch. Her father and Mr. Elden were in Dave's room; Dave had stopped eating, and she saw the veins rising in his clenched fists. But the challenge was to her, and she would accept it; she felt no need of his protection.

"Fill your stomach," she said, passing more pancakes; "your head is hopeless."

He attempted a laugh, but the meal was finished in silence. The stranger lit a cigarette and Irene went to the door with Dave.

"Come for a walk," he whispered. "The horses are tired, so let's walk. . . . It's our last chance."

She ran for her sweater and rejoined him in a moment. They walked in silence down a path through the fragrant trees, but Dave turned from time to time to catch a glimpse of her face, white and fine as ivory in the soft light. He had much to say, but he was tongue-tied under the spell of her beauty.

"You squelched him, all right," he broke out, at length.

"Just in time, too, I think," she replied. "Was watching your hands."

He smiled a quiet but very confident smile. "Reenie," he said, "that fellow makes me sick. All the way out he talked about girls. He's a city chap an' wears a white collar, but he ain't fit to speak your name. Another minute an' I'd 'a' had 'im by the neck."

He seized a spruce limb that stuck across their path. It was the size of a stout stick, but he snapped it with a turn of his wrist. It was very tough; it oozed sticky stuff where he broke it.

"His neck," he said, between his teeth, "just like that."

They reached an open space. Something black—or was it red?—lay on the ground. Dave bent over it a moment, then looked up to her white, clear face, white and clearer than ever since witnessing the strength of his hate.

"It's a calf," he said, as calmly as he could. "Half 'et up. Wolves, I guess."

"The poor, poor thing!" she breathed. "The poor, innocent thing! Why did it have to die?"

"It's always the innocent things 'at suffers," he answered.

"Always the innocent things," she repeated mechanically. "Always—"

She sprang to her feet and faced him. "Then, what about the justice of God?" she demanded.

"I don't know nothin' about the justice of God," he answered bitterly. "All I know is the crittur 'at can't run gets caught."

There was a long pause. "It doesn't seem right," she said at length.

"It ain't right," he agreed. "But I guess it's life. I see it here on the prairies with every livin' thing. I guess I was like that, some. I've been caught. I guess a baby ain't responsible for anything, is it? I didn't pick my father or my mother, did I? But I got to bear it."

There was something near a break in his voice on the last words. She felt she must speak.

"I think your father is a wonderful old man," she said, "and your mother must have been wonderful, too. You should be proud of them both."

"Reenie, do you mean that?" he demanded. His eyes were looking straight into hers.

"Absolutely," she answered. "Absolutely I mean it."

"Then I'm goin' to say some more things to you," he went on rapidly. "Things 'at I didn't know whether to say or not, but now they've got to be said, whatever happens. Reenie, I haven't ever been to school or learned lots of things I should 'a' learned, but I ain't a fool, neither. I didn't learn to break all those bottles in a day. Well, I can learn other things, too, an' I will, if only it will take me

across. I'm goin' to leave this old ranch, some way, just as soon as it can be arranged. I'm goin' to town an' work. I'm strong; I can get pretty good wages. I've been thinkin' it all over, an' I was askin' some questions in town today. I can work days an' go to school nights. An' I'll do it—if it'll get me across. You know what I mean. I ain't askin' no pledges, Reenie, but what's the chance? I know I don't talk right, and I don't eat right—you tried not to notice but you couldn't help—but, Reenie, I think right, an' I guess with a girl like you that counts more than eatin' and talkin'."

She had thought she could say yes or no to any question he could ask, but as he poured forth these plain, passionate words she found herself enveloped in a flame that found no expression in speech. She had no words. She was glad when he went on:

"I know I'm only a boy an' you're only a girl. That's why I don't ask no pledge. I leave you free, only I want you to stay free until I have my chance. Will you promise that?"

She tried to pull herself together. "You know I've had a good time with you, Dave," she said, "and I've gone with you everywhere, like I would not have gone with any other boy I ever knew, and I've talked and let you talk about things I never talked about before, and I believe you're true and clean and—and—"

"Yes," he said. "What's your answer?"

"I know you're true and clean," she repeated. "Come to me—like that—when I'm a woman and you're a man, and then—then we'll know."

He was tall and straight, and his shadow fell across her face, as though



"Reenie," He Said, "Kiss Me."

even the moon must not see. "Reenie," he said, "kiss me."

For one moment she thought of her mother. She knew she stood at the parting of the ways; that all life for her was being molded in that moment. Then she put both arms about his neck and drew his lips to hers.

CHAPTER III.

Dave's opportunity came sooner than he had expected. After the departure of the Hardys things at the old ranch were, as both father and son had predicted, very different. They found themselves on a sort of good behavior—a behavior which, unhappily, excited in each other grave suspicions as to purpose. The tension steadily increased, and both looked forward to the moment when something must give way.

For several weeks the old man remained entirely sober, but the call of the appetite in him grew more and more insistent as the days went by, and at last came the morning when Dave awoke to find him gone. He needed no second guess; the craving had become irresistible and his father had ridden to town for the means to satisfy it. The passing days did not bring his return, but this occasioned no anxiety to Dave. In the course of a carouse his father frequently remained away for weeks at a stretch.

He moped around the ranch building, sat moodily by the little stream, casting pebbles in the water, or rode over the old trails on which she had so often been his companion.

Then the old man's horse came home. Dave saw it coming up the trail, not running wildly but with nervous gallop and many sidelong turnings of the head. As the boy watched he found a strange emptiness possess him; his head heung over-heavy. He spoke to the horse, which pulled up, snorting, before him; noted the wet neck and flanks, and at last the broken stirrup. Then, slowly and methodically, and still with that strange sensation of emptiness, he saddled his own horse and set out on the search.

After the last rites had been paid to the old rancher, Dave set about at once to wind up his affairs, and it was not until then that he discovered how deeply his father had been involved. The selling of the cattle and the various effects realized only enough to discharge the liabilities, and when this had been done Dave found himself with a considerable area of unmarketable land, a considerable bundle of paid bills and his horse, saddle and revolver. He rode his horse to town, carrying a few articles of wear with him. It was only after a stiff fight that he could bring himself to part with his one companion. The last miles into town were ridden very slowly, with the boy frequently leaning forward and stroking the horse's neck and ears.

He sold horse and saddle for sixty dollars and took a room at a cheap

hotel until he should find work and still cheaper lodgings.

In the evening he walked through the streets of the little town. It snubbed him with its indifference. . . . He became aware that he was very lonely. He realized that he had but one friend in the world; but one, and of her he knew not so much as her address. . . . He began to wonder whether he really had a friend at all; whether the girl would not discard him when he was of no further use, just as he had discarded his faithful old horse. Tears of loneliness and remorse gathered in his eyes, and a mist not of the twilight blurred the street lamps now glimmering from their poles. He felt that he had treated the horse very shabbily indeed. He wanted old Slop-eye back again. He suddenly wanted him with a terrific longing; wanted him more than anything else in the world. For the moment he forgot the girl and all his home-sickness centered about the beast which had been so long his companion and servant and friend.

"I'll buy him back in the mornin'; I will, sure as h—l," he said, in a sudden gust of emotion. "We got to stick together. I didn't play fair with him, but I'll buy him back. Perhaps I can get a job for him, too, pullin' a light wagon or somethin'."

The resolution to "play fair" with Slop-eye gradually restored his cheerfulness and he walked slowly back to the hotel.

(Continued next week.)

ALLIES DECIDE ON PEACE WITHOUT U.S.

Pact Will Go Into Effect on December 1.

COUNCIL FIGHTS LONG DELAY

Declare Action on Ratification of the Treaty Cannot Be Delayed Any Longer—Great Britain Determined to Protect France.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The supreme council agreed upon December 1 as the date when the German peace treaty will be formally ratified.

Further informal discussions have been held with the German representatives now here in connection with the notification by the allies that a protocol must be signed by Germany guaranteeing fulfillment of the armistice conditions. These discussions have been confined chiefly to the methods of procedure in considering the protocol. As yet the Germans have not stated whether they will sign the document.

Look for Compromise Treaty. The American delegation is still without instructions as to its participation in the peace conference, following the failure of the senate to ratify the treaty, but Henry White attended the meeting of the supreme council as representative of the United States. Undersecretary Polk being absent in London, and the entire delegation is continuing its work in the belief that a compromise ratification resolution will be agreed to in the United States senate.

This view is apparently shared by most of the members of the council, who are anxious for a continuance of the United States in the deliberations of the peace-making body. The council, however, is working out plans so that the enforcement of the treaty will not be hindered if the United States fails to ratify the treaty later.

Jules Cambon of the French delegation presided over the council's session in the absence of Foreign Minister Pichon. The next meeting will be held Monday.

Great Britain Ratifies Pledge. Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, and Sir Eyre Crowe, assistant undersecretary for foreign affairs of Great Britain exchanged ratifications of the treaty guaranteeing British aid to France if, without provocation, she is attacked by Germany.

The announcement of ratification of the treaty caused considerable surprise, because it had been generally understood that Great Britain would not ratify the treaty before like action by the United States.

Although the treaty was ratified, it does not come into force until the similar treaty with the United States has been ratified.

Can't Wait for U. S.; Bonar Law. London, Nov. 22.—"The inability of the United States representatives at Paris to deposit President Wilson's ratification of the German treaty at the same time those of other powers are filed, will not prevent the remaining allied and associated powers from proceeding to carry the treaty into effect," said Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the house of commons, in answer to numerous questions regarding the status of the treaty as a result of the American senate's action.

In answer to a question from Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Bonar Law said: "Without doubt there will be no slackening in the determination of Great Britain to do all in her power to take the lead in seeing that the League of Nations becomes an effective instrument of human progress. I think it would be a mistake to assume that all possibility of help from the United States is gone."

RED CROSS PLANS FOR RURAL WORK

SUCCESS OF ROLL CALL GIVES IT FUNDS FOR THE SMALL TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THINGS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Lectures, Laboratories and Co-operation With Various Kinds of Community Service—Prof. E. L. Morgan Is the Director of This Bureau.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—The Red Cross roll call just completed was a success. With such a generous response to its appeal for members and money the organization will now be able to go forward with the small town and rural work it has planned. It will stand ready to co-operate helpfully wherever and whenever its services are desired. Here are some of the things that civilian relief directors within divisions may undertake, the national organization says:

1. Get a few lectures in every training institute to show the principle and methods of the development of the small town.

2. Create a small-town laboratory near every training institute center, where prospective Red Cross workers can get experience in doing work in a small community.

3. Give assistance and advice to field workers and others who have not had the opportunity to know the small town and solve its problems.

4. Help develop chapter courses so they will result in community action.

5. Conduct community studies which may be made the basis of peace-time program work.

6. Help the Red Cross chapter to get together with other agencies in the county for an exchange of plans and projects and a thorough-going survey of the county which will show problems that need to be gotten at.

7. Help the division office to get together with the organizations, boards and institutions of the various states in the division, interested in the smaller communities, for an exchange of plans and projects and a consideration of ways and means of co-operative work.

8. Create friendly contacts with other agencies working in the same field by attending such meetings as farmers' week at the agricultural colleges, the state grange, state teachers' associations, ministers' associations, state health conferences, state meetings of the farm bureau agents and others.

Prof. E. L. Morgan is Director.

"The Red Cross must be so equipped that it can approach this small town and rural field in a straightforward, intelligent manner," asserts national headquarters. "We should get tangible worth-while results and at the same time develop in the people a sense of local interest and responsibility without violating the fine spirit of loyalty that now exists among them toward the Red Cross as a movement. Some time ago we felt that a start should be made, and provided in the department of civilian relief here at headquarters for a bureau of rural organization, with Prof. E. L. Morgan of the extension service of the Massachusetts agricultural college as director."

Professor Morgan was brought up on a farm in the middle west and lived also in the south, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, a man of mature judgment and has a distinct record of achievement. He has just returned from visiting a number of the divisions, and is of the opinion that the Red Cross will experience little difficulty in extending its work in the towns of 5,000 and under, provided the methods are adapted to the possibilities of these localities, and the program worked out with the people after a careful study of local conditions which will show actual work that needs to be done. He advises that the division staffs be equipped so as to give definite attention to the field of work that is associated with the localities of 5,000 and under.

Our Dead in France to Remain. It appears reasonably certain now that the bodies of the American soldiers who died in France during the world war, either from disease or in battle, will remain in the "field of honor" cemeteries that have been established in that country. The government from the first has been disposed to adopt a policy which would satisfy the greatest number of next of kin here at home. Through various methods the war department has undertaken to ascertain the sentiment of fathers and mothers and other near relatives of the men who fell and while, of course, it has not been possible to reach even a large per cent of the persons most interested, the department has been successful in getting expressions from a great many of the next of kin and very generally the expression is one of desire to have the bodies of the heroes remain in the "field of honor" cemeteries.

Work of Graves Commission. It is now more than a year since the graves commission, an organization established by General Pershing after the signing of the armistice, began its work of collecting the dead, making sure of identification and assembling the bodies in the "field of honor" cemeteries. This work is by no means over, but it has reached the

stage where the government is able to say that it has been able to account for nearly all the men who were lost in the war. It will never be possible of course, to locate the body of every soldier that fell and be sure that the identification is correct. It is the testimony, however, of many persons who have been to France and back during recent months that the government has done a remarkable piece of work in locating isolated graves, identifying the men buried in them, and in assembling the bodies in the large cemeteries, where each grave is marked with a cross that bears the name of the soldier, if the name is available.

For the most part the American dead are being assembled in cemeteries that are to be in fact American cemeteries. Through an arrangement with the French government these cemeteries have been established, and will be under the control of the United States government. Uniform plans for them have been adopted. Each one is to be surrounded by a white fence, the paths are to be gravelled, and, as already noted, there is to be a cross at the head of each grave, which is to be the temporary marker. It is the intention of the government later to provide a stone for each grave.

The commission of fine arts recently sent its president, Charles Moore, to France to inspect the work of the graves commission, and Mr. Moore reported that everything is progressing in a most satisfactory way. He says the locations of the cemeteries are excellent and that the care given to the graves is increasingly good and that the plans which are being developed are such as will make these cemeteries sacred places to which relatives and friends may go with the certainty of finding that the graves are respected and honored, even beyond those in any military cemetery in our own country.

Commercial Occupations Survey. A commercial occupation survey in the various states is to be made by the federal board of vocational education. During recent years most of the states have passed laws making continuation school attendance compulsory on the part of younger workers, and this has made it desirable, according to the vocational educational board, to consider what kinds of education such boys and girls should receive. It is assumed by the federal board, of course, that instruction in the fundamental subjects will be a part of any program. Still, according to the board's view, such subjects as English, arithmetic, geography and spelling must be taught from a new angle if they are to interest wide-awake boys and girls who are employed in various occupations. Such boys and girls, it is pointed out, are likely to fail to appreciate the connection, assuming that there is one, between text book courses in such subjects and their work.

A cursory examination of the conditions that exist in some of the states convince the board for vocational education that for the most part the boys and girls who would be considered in such a survey as is proposed are between fourteen and sixteen years of age, although in some states the upper limit has been placed at seventeen, and in still others at eighteen.

Many Types of Commercial Training. According to the board's information practically all business courses below college grade at present are built around two commercial occupations—bookkeeping and stenography. Investigations in several cities show that fewer than 10 per cent of employed boys and girls under eighteen years of age are engaged in either of these occupations. In one state where such a survey has just been completed it has been found that only 1 per cent of 1,100 boys and girls included are bookkeepers, and 4 per cent are stenographers; 11 per cent are operating various office machines; 10 per cent are filing; 15 per cent are operating telephone switchboards; 23 per cent doing general miscellaneous clerical work, and the remainder are stock workers, timekeepers, cost clerks, etc.

All of these positions, it is pointed out, involve important and more or less difficult kinds of work, and each one of them offers possibilities for commercial training. From the study that has been made by the vocational board, it is apparent, so the board says, that there are at least 26 distinct types of commercial training that should be provided if the needs of younger employed boys and girls are to be met.

The survey that is about to be undertaken will be made in selected cities and towns to ascertain more definitely the exact kinds of work that younger boys and girls are called on to perform and the kinds of training best calculated to help them succeed in the performance of such tasks. The survey will, of course, be made in co-operation with state directors for vocational education and will be of greatest importance to those states that have passed compulsory continuation school laws. It is proposed that the survey shall reveal not only the kinds of positions now being filled by boys and girls and the training required to help them to do their work better, but also the promotional opportunities that lie within the reach of such young people. If the board's plans do not miscarry the survey will enable the educational directors to develop the kind of training that will assist younger workers in the performance of their immediate tasks and will pave the way for early and certain promotions.

China Buying Books. China is becoming a very heavy buyer of British books, especially textbooks.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARGARET S. GRANT, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

Baker & Logsdon, Dentists
Office Hours from 8 to 5.
Telephone No. 3. Berea, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Northbound
Train No. 34—3:38 a. m.
Train No. 38—12:48 p. m.
Train No. 32—5:13 p. m.
Southbound
Train No. 31—12:46 a. m.
Train No. 33—12:25 p. m.
Train No. 37—1:10 p. m.

A postcard from Mr. Waldo B. Davison to the editor of The Citizen announces his plan to be in Berea at Christmas time this year. He is scheduled to land in New York the 18th. His friends will be glad to welcome him back, after his stay in South America.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Moore entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stephens and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Branaman and Miss Lelia Harris to dinner on Sunday.

Mrs. Mollie Hubbard returned to Richmond, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. James Anderson.

Mr. W. O. Hayes, who has been on the sick list, is better.

Mrs. M. H. Clagett returned to South Dakota last week, after an extended visit in Berea with her daughter, Mrs. R. F. Spence.

John Bales has been quite sick for the past few days.

Mrs. Chester Lewis returned to her home, Monday, after spending several days in Berea with her mother and sisters.

Dr. Raine has been quite ill for a few days and unable to meet his classes.

Little James Cooper Livengood had quite a serious operation at the College Hospital last week, but is reported as recovering nicely.

Mrs. Batson, of Cynthia, visited her sons, Carroll, Reuben and Frank, at the first of the week.

Mrs. A. H. Shorte and daughter, Miss Jewell, have returned to their home in Jackson, after an extended visit with Mrs. Allen Williams.

Mrs. C. H. Robinson was called to Jackson recently to see her daughter, Mrs. D. C. Shorte, who has been seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Williams are the parents of a son. He has been named Allen, Jr.

Mrs. John Gaines and son, of Illinois, are visiting their brother, Jim Gaines, on Center street.

Mrs. N. E. Davis has been quite ill of a cold at her residence on Center street.

Dr. B. F. Robinson, Mr. Blood, and Rollie McCollum went hunting on Scaffold Cane last week. They got the true thrill by having the luck to run into a nice covey of quails; also killed enough rabbits to satisfy any hunter.

Turner Gott has secured a position in the railroad station at Ravenna, Ky. They will move to that place to live, soon.

Bob Ray, of Hyden, is visiting his family on Center street, who are here to get the benefit of Berea College.

Bro. Hudspeth preached at Level Green Sunday evening.

Mr. Mahon spent the week-end with his family at Boone Tavern, this week.

Mrs. Dodge returned from an extended trip North this week.

W. B. Jones is spending a few days at home on Parkway this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Holder are visiting her sister at Irvine this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Moore entertained Mr. and Mrs. Jim Stephens and Miss Lucile Stephens at their home, to dinner, Sunday.

Mrs. Floy Parks entertained Miss Grace Cornelius to dinner Sunday.

Mrs. Dick Dunn and a party of friends motored to Berea Saturday evening to enjoy "The Shepherd of the Hills" at The Seale Theatre.

Dr. P. Cornelius has sold his plantation consisting of 880 acres in Mississippi for \$58,400.

Mrs. Dooley Botkins, of Hazard, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Jack Woods, of Cincinnati, and is now at her home in Berea.

Hand-made Xmas presents at the Progress Club Bazaar, December 12, at Mrs. S. R. Baker's Store.

Great Mid-Season Sale

still on at

Laura Jones' Store

Corner Chestnut and Parkway
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Tams, all colors, \$1.50 to \$3.00
Velours - - - 5.00 to 10.00
50 good Hats, special bargains at - - - 1.00 to 1.50
Velvets, Plush, Hatter's Plush
ALL GOOD HATS
Big line of Children's Hats,
prices - - - \$1.00 to \$3.00
All Styles at this bargain price

If you want a high class pattern hat at a reasonable price we can suit you in color, style, and price. Do you want a hat? Do you need a hat? NOW is the time to buy while the hats are good style, new and you can get your choice at reasonable prices.



Quality Clothes

Shoes and Hats

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street

Berea, Kentucky

Dr. Waugh was called to Washington, D. C., on account of the illness of his little daughter.

William Swope has returned to his home in Lexington.

Ulysses Pearl has returned from Mississippi.

Mr. and Mrs. Gott, Sr., have sold their home on High street to John Bales, and are on their way to Mississippi to spend the winter with their son.

John Bales has moved into his new residence on High street.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson (nee Gilbert) are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Welch at this place. They are on their way to New Orleans to spend the winter.

The Livengood boy who swallowed a Governor Black Button has been operated upon by the Doctor Robinsons with good success, and is doing nicely.

Mrs. Spencer entertained Will Swope and Miss Grace Cornelius to dinner, Thursday.

Order All Your Magazines through M. L. Spink, Berea College, Berea, Ky. Net prices on all publications.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!

The noblest event of the season. Plans for the largest bazaar ever held.

We invite everybody to Mrs. Baker's store, December 12, to the annual bazaar of Progress Club.

The proceeds go to taking "Old Santa" to the homes where he otherwise could not visit.

Help us make these children happy!

Fish's Great Anniversary Sale

For ten days we will offer our entire stock of Fall and Winter

MILLINERY

At prices never before equaled in Kentucky giving our trade the benefit of our THIRTY YEARS experience in the millinery business.

The values we offer are the results of judicious buying and our stock is absolutely new. We are not going out of business, merely reducing stock to make room for a new department.

\$15.00 Pattern Hats \$9.50
10.00 Hats - - - 6.50
7.50 " - - - 5.00
5.00 " - - - 3.00
3.50 " - - - 2.50
-Tams \$1.50 to \$5.00

MRS. JENNIE B. FISH
Berea, Kentucky

DEATH OF MRS. MULLETT

The many Berea friends of Mrs. J. P. Mullett, wife of the former and efficient Foreman of Berea College Garden Department, will be grieved to hear of her decease. She died at their residence in Madison, Ohio, on the 15th, of pneumonia. Mrs. Mullett won the hearts of those who came to know her well, during the years of her residence in Berea. We offer our deepest sympathy to Mr. Mullett in his sore bereavement.

DR. RUEL E. BARTLETT announces the removal of his office, on December 1st, to the Front Suite of Rooms

Berea National Bank Building
Obstetrics, General Practice and Children's Diseases.

Office Hours: 8:30-10:00 a.m.
2:30-4:00 p.m.
Thursday afternoon and Sundays by appointment.

Phone: Office 7-2; Residence 7-3.

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

The ladies at the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Ky., will have a bazaar in the Masonic Temple, December 6. Those who visit us will have a rare treat in store for them, for never before have they spread such a royal feast; such artistic, useful, and beautiful, hand-made articles; suitable for gifts; genuine Japanese goods; a very tempting food table. Delicious dinner served.

NO SLACKERS THERE

Tom Baker, of Crane Creek, Clay county, Kentucky, did more than "his bit" in the late war. Although he was not in the service himself, he furnished considerable man power for the army. There are eleven in his family, nine of them are boys. Of these sons eight were under the colors; and three of them fought in France in the same company.

HATS

We still have a nice supply of Pattern Hats, Tailored and Dress Hats; also Beavers, large and small. We are selling cheaper than we can buy

A GREAT SACRIFICE

Come and get one of these wonderful bargains before they are all gone

COATS

\$15.00 to \$45.00

SUITS, ALL WOOL

\$20.00 to \$40.00
in Silvertones, Serges and Poppins

SWEATERS are going cheap \$2.50 to \$6.00 all wool

SILK HOSE all colors \$1.25 to \$2.50

SKIRTS

\$2.50 to \$14.00

Call and get some of these Christmas Bargains

Mrs. Eva Walden

THE WOMAN'S CLUB

On Wednesday of last week forty-four women of the club gathered for their regular meeting. After the roll call, to which the members responded by quotations concerning purity. Mrs. Godbey gave a very interesting account of the Federation meeting at Nicholasville. Mrs. Best read a most admirable paper upon "The Temperance of Social Hygiene Training in the Home." Mrs. Cowley then opened a discussion of the subject with a serious, heart to heart talk with mothers. We wished that every mother in Berea could have heard both the Best's paper and Mrs. Cowley's talk. These were followed by discussions in which many took part.

Reports of committees were heard relating to various lines of activity which were planned for the near future, among them being a food sale for November 22nd and a bazaar for December 15th. The former, held in a tent on the campus, was very, very successful. The club wishes to extend hearty thanks to the women, not members of the club, who kindly contributed to the sale, to the College, which generously furnished the tent and a Domestic Science room for our use, and to all those who so cheerfully gave their labor. May we bespeak the cooperation of all Bereans in the bazaar to be held December 15th; the proceeds will go into a fund and used to establish a "Community House" in Berea. This "House" we expect will serve every man, woman, boy, and girl in our town and, therefore, we are all tremendously interested in it of course. In this community project let us take for our slogan, "Each for all and all for each." So shall we reach our goal.

GREAT SERMONS

We come to church to worship, to sing, to meet each other, to hear the Bible read, and to receive a message from the preacher.

It would pay to come to church for any one of these things, but perhaps the greatest joy in attending comes from a good sermon.

The Union Church is having a series of really good sermons. To hear Dr. Hutchins is as entertaining as a concert, as instructive as a school lesson and as uplifting as a song. We will bring in a few more chairs and make room for you next Sunday!

FOR SALE

One good cement block machine, good as new; will make any size block from four to twenty-four. Also a cap and shell machine which will make any size from two feet

For particulars write H. E. TAYLOR, BEREA, KY.

FOR SALE

Barber shop; two chairs, in Lancaster, Ky.; in the heart of the Blue Grass; Good Location and Good Business. Other business is reason for selling.

W. T. TODD

GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS can be secured at Reasonable Rates at the Commercial Hotel on Depot Street. Prompt Service. Courteous treatment.

FLOYD GUTHRIE, Manager

NOTICE

Anyone having a claim against the John White (colored) Estate present the same to me properly verified according to law, on or before December 7, 1919. Claims presented after that date will be void. Also anyone knowing himself to be indebted to said estate please settle with me.

4w-23

John Herndon, Admin.

THIS BANK

Prides itself on rendering a very real service to its customers and to the public.

We recognize that the prosperity of the individual and the community is unfailingly reflected in the growth of its banking institutions.

We invite your patronage and pledge you unfailing courtesy, promptness and efficiency.

In these days of "get-rich-quick" concerns we deem it our duty to advise the public in regard to safe investments.

We take pleasure in calling your attention to the War Savings Stamps and the United States Treasury Savings Certificates as the safest, most convenient and most profitable form of security ever offered by the Government to the people.

Ask us about them. We are Authorized Agents of the Government for their sale.

Berea National Bank

One Way to Beat Old Man
Hi Cost o' Livin' is to
Have Your Old
Clothes Made
New at the

MODEL PRESS SHOP

E. G. WALKER, Mgr.
Phone 191 Main & Center

Cleaning Pressing
Repairing
Altering and Dyeing

Laundry Agency
Prompt, Courteous Service
Work Called for and Delivered

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Prin.
Attendance is excellent, despite the fact that mumps, whooping cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria still lurk around.

The little three-year-old child of Mr. Viars, our janitor, came down with diphtheria Sunday. The quarantine of the family leaves us without a janitor. William Adams is the right hand man to help out in the emergency.

Mrs. Muncy and Misses Elliott, DeBoard and Fairchild motored to Lexington Saturday the 22nd.

The Methodist people served a church supper in the basement of the school building, Tuesday evening.

All the school rooms decorated for Thanksgiving, besides a variety of other events in recognition of the occasion.

A Thanksgiving program was rendered Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Will Clark's little folks gave the best and most popular exercise, under the title, "An Indian War Dance."

Earle Bales and James Angel, who have been quite sick at the Robinson Hospital, are convalescing.

Miss Etta English lead in chapel last Friday and Sergeant Blane Gabbard of the U. S. Army, Monday.

Mrs. Muncy and Miss Fairchild will spend Thanksgiving with friends in Middletown, Ohio.

Miss Bowles will visit Miss Nancy Huff and Vergie Wynn in Harlan Thanksgiving.

Miss Lou Elliott will spend the week-end with home folks at McKinney, Ky.

Miss Viola DeBoard will visit Mrs. I. C. Hayes at Wildie, Ky.

AN INVITATION

All mothers in Berea and vicinity who had sons in the war are invited to The Log House, Center Street and Dixie Highway, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. These mothers will remember the meeting held at this place at the beginning of the war.

ANNUAL MEETING POSTPONED
The annual meeting of the Berea Cemetery Association was postponed to Friday, November 28 at 7:00 p. m. in Directors' Room in Berea Bank & Trust Company. All interested in care and improvements of the cemetery are invited.

—J. W. Stephens

The Constitution of the United States requires that a census of the United States be taken every ten years. It is by this means that the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives is made as to states.

COME ON!..COME ON!

The election is over. Now let's get down to business. Since our last issue we have listed a lot more places in and around Berea. Some real snaps. One place of 52 acres, 4-room house, and tobacco barn, for only \$2,000, on easy terms. Another of about 200 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Berea, on good pike. Can sell as a whole or cut to suit purchaser. Priced according to the land taken and improvements. These places won't be on the market long at these prices. We have others, larger and smaller. Come out and tell us your wants and we can fill them.

You will find John F. Dean at Berea Bank & Trust Co. When in town call in and see him and talk over your wants with him. But—Herndon is a rambling man. You'll have to catch him where you can. For he's an awful busy man. He'll sell you house and lot or land as cheap as any living man. For cash or on installment plan. Come on to Dean & Herndon.

A New Real Estate Firm

If you are interested in Real Estate in Rockcastle County, either buying or selling farms or town property, please see

CHILDRESS & SMITH

Headquarters, Brodhead, Ky.

New Coal Dealer

Having bought out the coal business formerly owned by Mr. Balfus Wilson, I am prepared to serve all his customers and all new ones, at the same location on Depot Street. We will deliver promptly to all parts of the city. Give us a call or phone No. 64.

J. S. Gott

Berea Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S

Berea Kentucky

Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

BOONE TAVERN

"The most home-like and attractive hotel in Kentucky."

Berea College Management. First Class, Moderate Rates.
For Students and Parents, Business Men and Excursionists

On the Dixie Highway

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

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us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we

are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new sub-

scriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly

subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for

one year.

Advertising rates on application.

THE LOCAL PAPER

As our readers well know, and as our friends who publish papers of local circulation know, The Ohio Farmer appreciates the importance of having good local weekly, tri-weekly or daily newspaper. During the war and the subsequent period prices of white paper, of labor and all kinds of material that go to make a publication have increased so rapidly that they have kept about two jumps ahead of the publishers' income. Many publications of local circulation have been forced to discontinue, at least temporarily. This is unfortunate for publisher; but it is more unfortunate for the community. Without a good local paper what chance is there for the news of town and surrounding country? What better asset can a town have than good, wide-awake, progressive, honest and fearless newspaper to keep its people informed as to the local goings on and to help mold local public opinion? The people of places where publications have been compelled to discontinue should use every effort to get these local papers on their feet again; and those which have kept going, but which may be making a valiant struggle to keep their heads above the surface of the economic puddle, should have the cordial support of the public and the advertisers who seek the trade of the locality. With all of their increased expenses it has not been possible for many conscientious publishers to enlarge their income without taking arbitrary steps and many of them are men of such moral caliber that they hesitate to do this lest it weaken their influence for good in the future. Help build up and maintain a good local paper. The world news is important, and can be had from the city dailies; but of the news that centers in your town stamping ground and your own hope circle the local newspaper is the only source.—The Ohio Farmer.

A heavy concentration on ages ending in five and zero are always reported at a census. The Census Bureau has made many efforts to overcome this inaccurate tendency on the part of the people when stating ages.

Farm! Farm! Farm!

Opportunity knocks on every man's door once. Farms are like people, no two alike. This one is in a class to itself—located on Walnut Meadow Pike, 94 acres natural blue grass, well watered and well fenced. Has a good 8 room house, two good barns, garage and all necessary outbuildings. Just the right size, in the right place and at the right price.

For further information, write or call on

W. F. KIDD

Real Estate Agent

BEREA

KENTUCKY

CHURCH SURVEY

The Interchurch World Movement of North America, an agency of the Protestant denominations of this country for the gathering of statistics and information relative to the religious and social conditions existing in every county in the entire country, has undertaken a survey of Madison county, with the aid of the various churches of this county.

The movement does not aim at any church union or federation, nor does it touch upon creeds or affect church doctrines. It is simply an agency for securing information which may be used to the advantage of every church in the county in forwarding its work of bringing the Gospel to every man, woman and child in the limits of the county. The movement itself was called into being by the church boards of the nation for this work, and has the endorsement of practically every Protestant denomination.

The pastors and church leaders of the county will secure this information. As rapidly as possible, a county council, consisting of representatives from every denomination in the county, will be organized.

After the necessary data is secured, it will be sent to the headquarters of the movement in New York, where it will be put into proper shape, drawing graphic maps of the county which will show the location of all churches, their spheres of influence, the place of residence of the various pastors in relation to the field of their service, the roads, railroads and other means of communication by which the people can reach their churches, and similar information which will tell at a glance just how thoroughly the county is covered by religious influence, and the areas that are left without such influence and are in need of intensive work.

As soon as this is done, the maps and statistics will be returned here and placed in the hands of the denominational boards, county council and the various churches to do with as seems best to them. It will probably reveal conditions which the churches never fully realized existed. It will probably show how the situation can be met in a way that never before occurred to those who have been forwarding the religious work of the community. But whatever program is drawn up will be done entirely by the churches of this county, without dictation from the Interchurch World Movement or any outside influence, although the movement will still stand ready to render any assistance to the local churches.

The survey of this county will be pushed to an early conclusion, and any who desire information regarding the work which is being undertaken can obtain it by communicating with Rev. Howard Hudson, Berea, Ky.

BIRTHDAY DINNER

A surprise birthday dinner was given to E. F. Ogg in honor of his forty-fourth birthday, Sunday, November 23.

There were forty-two people present. Among others were, Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. M. M. Robinson, Miss Jones, Miss Webb, and Miss Ogg of Robinson Hospital.

The dinner was very delicious, consisting of roast turkey, chicken, cranberries, salads, cream, sherbet, cake, etc.

All enjoyed the dinner and reported a fine time.

Locals—Walden. Mr. and Mrs. Telford Wagers and Mrs. Blanch Vizner were entertained at a six o'clock dinner Monday evening at the home of Mrs. John Gabbard on Estill street.

Little Jannette, Walden is very sick.

W. C. Engle has returned from a business trip to Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. W. C. Engle has returned from a four weeks' visit with her sisters, Mrs. Harry Potts and Mrs. Ferris Maupin of Whites Station.

Mr. and Mrs. James Coyle were visiting at Brassfield over Sunday.

Opened With Prayer

"My dear, called a wife to her husband, who was in the next room; 'what are you opening that can with?'"

"Why," he said, "with a can opener; what did you suppose?"

"Well," replied his wife, "I thought from your remarks, you were about to open it with prayer."

It required 18 months to complete the enumeration work for the first decennial census in 1790. In 1920 the Census Bureau plans to complete the enumeration work for the entire country in from two to four weeks and announce the population figures in less than three months from the date the enumeration work is completed.

BEREA SHOULD HAVE A HIGH SCHOOL

It is important that every town or city should look after its children. They are the greatest asset that we have. They are to be the town in a few years. They should profit by our mistakes, improve on our successes—in fact, they are to give us a better Berea. We must make them useful; and to do this we must educate them. They are just beginning when they finish the grades. They should have opportunity to show what they can do. This can be accomplished by a good, thorough, four-year High School. It will bring out whatever ability each one possesses. It will develop them. Make each an individual instead of a mass. Train them so that they will accomplish things, and learn to think for themselves.

We have need of this in Berea and surrounding country. A greater part of our boys and girls do not go to school after they finish the grades. The main reason is that they have no place to go. They cannot afford to go to the Academy. Nor should they, for every child should have a High School education given it free by the State. Then only a few are fortunate enough to pay for their education in the college.

In Berea school district we have enrolled 443 pupils between 6 and 18 years. We have in the Graded school 297. I might say that thirty of them are outside of the district, leaving 267 children of the district going to Public School. Now what becomes of the 167? These are going to the Training School, and a few to the Academy, but the greater part of those who have finished the Public School eighth grade are not going to school at all.

This should not be so. We should furnish these children the opportunity of a good High School. We have a radius of seven miles that should send to a High School in Berea. It is our duty to take up children within this radius and give them opportunity to do the most for themselves. Berea has too long depended on others to educate her children for her. We must see to it that every child has a right to a free education—that all within this seven-mile radius have a chance to get the best education that the State of Kentucky can give them.

Don't you think it worth while to educate your children so they can grow up and make Berea and this surrounding country a better place to live in. "Education will do it."

—W. G. B.

DR. ROSS WILL GIVE SERIES OF LECTURES

Dr. G. A. Johnston Ross will deliver a number of lectures to the Faculty and students, beginning Saturday evening and closing Wednesday evening. A number of these addresses are for the Faculty only. Dr. Ross is a man who is in great demand and difficult to obtain for a series of addresses. His messages will be of exceptional value, and no member of the Faculty and no student can afford to miss any of his addresses.

The following schedule is for both Faculty and students:

Sunday, November 30, 9:45 a. m.

Sunday, November 30, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, December 2, 8:30 a. m.

Wednesday, December 3, 8:30 a. m.

The following are specially for the Faculty:

Saturday, November 29, 7:30 p. m.

Monday, December 1, 9:00 a. m.

Monday, December 1, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, December 2, 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, December 3, 3:00 p. m.

CULTIVATE THRIFT

The habit of thrift tends to give clear eyes, good digestion, efficient muscles. Young people, especially, should economize, always remembering that we should have everything we really need. It is folly to skimp in eating for the sake of saving, or to wear dowdy raiment. Have what you need, but do not buy things you do not need. But there is a joy in going without things—a fine tang in eliminating the superfluous.—Hubbard.

A certain minister was greatly disturbed by a number of women in his congregation who persistently gossiped in a loud tone during services. One Sunday morning he executed a plan which he had devised to stop this annoyance. At a given signal the choir stopped abruptly on a certain word in the middle of a hymn. Then one of the gossips, unable to check herself, was heard all over the church to say: "I always fry mine in lard." "As we know," announced the minister, "that she always fries hers in lard, we will proceed with the singing."

—Argonaut.

The first census of the United States was taken in 1790, during the administration of George Washington. It related solely to population.



A Pair of Shoes

The other day a farmer came to town with a small calf-skin. "It'll buy us shoes and stockings at least," said he. But it didn't! It wouldn't even pay for a pair of shoes for his small boy! Yet some folks blame the farmer for the high cost of shoes and things!

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

is trying to beat it into the heads of some of our green city economists that the farmer isn't getting any more than a fair return—if he gets that.

He is a capitalist—an employer of labor—but without enough organization to control his markets. When labor cuts hours—and at the same time production—the farmer suffers because he produces the raw materials of manufacture. And when labor boosts wages—and prices—the farmer suffers by having to pay more for factory goods. The one big voice that is speaking constantly for the farmer these days is THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Are you reading it? If you're "from Missouri" and want to be shown—let me show you. For 52 issues of this great weekly you pay me only \$1—yet they save you \$100.

A WHOLE YEAR—52 BIG ISSUES—\$1

David J. Lewis

Berea College, Berea, Ky.

An authorized subscription representative of

The Country Gentleman The Ladies Home Journal The Saturday Evening Post
52 issues—\$1.00 12 issues—\$1.75 52 issues—\$2.00

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

In Belgium.



Hunger, disease and exposure were not all that Belgian children were subjected to, for enemy shells constantly dropped into what little of their country the invader did not hold. In this picture Red Cross nurses are seen taking some of the fifty babies from the American Red Cross nursery at La Panne into a bomb-proof structure as the Germans opened fire from the sea.

"Good Stickers."

There are some practical "make-shifts" for mullage. The white of an egg will be found quite as good for sealing letters. Another substitute is a cold boiled potato rubbed over the paper.

Jewish Sabbath.

The Jewish Sabbath starts at sunset on Friday, because the Jews, like the ancient Greeks, began their day at sunset and not at sunrise, or immediately after midnight, as we do, who follow the ancient Romans.

LAND SALE!

I will sell to the highest bidder the farm of John Robinson, on the premises, on

Saturday, Nov. 29, 10:00 a. m. sharp

This farm is located on Muddy Creek road one mile from the Big Hill and Richmond pike, and one mile from the Dreyfus pike and contains 203 acres.

It will be offered in two tracts and then as a whole; the way it brings the most money being accepted.

Tract No. 1 contains 103 acres with a new 9 room house, one tobacco barn, 30 by 60, one stock barn, smoke-house and hen-house.

Tract No. 2 contains 100 acres, a good three room house, one barn, one smoke-house, good well in yard.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN ROBINSON

JAMES EVANS, Auctioneer

BEREA, KY., R.F.D. No. 2

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARMERS' STEREOPTICON LECTURES

Mr. Gregor, soil and crop specialist and County Agent Spence conducted a series of stereopticon lectures last week in Rockcastle and Madison Counties. Special emphasis was given to lime and acid phosphate. The lectures in Rockcastle county were given at New Scaffold Cane school and Conway. The attendance was good. Lectures of Madison County were given at Big Hill and Speedwell schools. As a result four cars of ground limestone and the purchase of one pulverizer since these lectures. The County Agent highly recommends and insists that the farmer in his territory use more lime and phosphorus. In addition to this, practice crop rotation and better cultivation. From time to time this winter results will be given in The Citizen phosphate.

Hog Cholera

Much has been written, talked and published on Hog Cholera. This doesn't amount to anything unless the hog raisers practice it or something similar to irradiate hog cholera. A few hogs are dying over the country which seem to be puzzling to some people. There are two kinds of hog cholera, the chronic and the acute. The chronic cholera lingers for weeks, death following. Acute cholera kills at once. Farmers should watch their hogs closely at the present time, since the cholera has been in this section. Well hogs should be separated from the sick hogs at once, and a veterinary called to make an investigation or some other competent person. "I don't think it is cholera" is a common expression heard over the community. Whatever it is kills and should be investigated. For further information on hog cholera see your County Agent or call your veterinarian.

NARROW GAP SCHOOL AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Saturday, October 22, Narrow Gap Community gathered at the Narrow Gap school house for a community fair. This was a great success. It was directed by Miss Fox, the teacher, Mr. and Mrs. Chestnut and the County Agent. Dinner was served by Mrs. Pigg and Mrs. Chestnut. After dinner the running and jumping races were called:

50-Yd. Dash

Girls—First, Defreda Morris; second, Sallie Pigg; third, Nora Kindred.

Boys—First, Robert Pigg; second, Guy Neeley; third, Greeley Pigg.

Running High Jump

Girls—First, Sallie Pigg; second, Defreda Morris.

Boys—First, Omar Gabbard; second, Robert Pigg; third, Charley Pigg.

Running Broad Jump

Boys—First, Charley Pigg; second, Robert Pigg; third, Guy Neeley.

Standing Broad Jump

Boys—First, Guy Neeley; second, Omar Gabbard; third, Charley Pigg.

Standing High Jump

Boys—First, Charley Pigg; second, Omar Gabbard; third, Robert Pigg.

Sitting Down Back Race

Boys—First, Robert Pigg; second, Greeley Pigg; third, John Peters.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.53@1.55, No. 2 yellow \$1.49@1.51, No. 3 yellow \$1.44@1.46, No. 2 mixed \$1.47@1.49, No. 3 mixed \$1.43@1.45, white ear (old) \$1.50@1.55, yellow ear (old) \$1.45@1.50.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$27@31, clover mixed \$26@31, clover \$29@33.

Oats—No. 2 white 77½¢@78¢, No. 3 white 77¢@77½¢, No. 2 mixed 76½¢@77¢, No. 3 mixed 75½¢@76½¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 73¢, centralized creamery extras 71½¢, firsts 68¢, seconds 67½¢, fancy dairy 65¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 68¢, firsts 67¢, ordinary firsts 64¢.

Live Poultry—Fowls 4½ lbs and over 25¢, under 3½ lbs 16¢, roosters 10¢, ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 30¢, young turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 34¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers 10.50@14, butcher steers, extra \$11.25@12.50, good to choice \$10.25@11, common to fair \$9@10; heifers, extra \$11@13, good to choice \$9.50@11, common to fair \$8@9; cows extra \$9.50@10.50, good to choice \$7.50@9.50, common to fair \$5.50@7, canners \$5@5.50, stockers and feeders \$6@11.

Calves—Extra \$18.50, fair to good \$15@18.25, common and large \$6@12@12.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$14.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$14.25, medium \$14.25, stage \$9@10.50, common and choice, heavy fat sows \$10@12.50, light shippers \$14.50@14.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$12@14.75.

Sitting Down Back Race

Girls—First, Gladys Carrier; second, Mrs. Chestnut; third, Louise Hazelwood.

One of the most interesting things of the fair was the club pig exhibit by Defreda Morris. The entire crowd of people gathered around the pen, while Defreda and the County Agent explained why the pig was so much bigger than its mates, owned by the father of the girl. Mr. Morris, the father, acknowledged that the girl had beaten him in the production of pork.

The Red Cross had a bazaar conducted by school and club girls. Many things were sold.

There were eight milk tests made for butter fat by County Agent and Mr. Chestnut. This brought about many questions as to the breed, feed, and milk production. The day closed with success, and everybody feeling good that they had taken part in this community fair. There will be another fair next year of the same kind. Big Hill and Narrow Gap are beginning to get ready now.

BUSHEL MEASURE MOST PRACTICAL

People of Forty Different States Favor It as Being Most Definite Unit.

SACKS ARE TOO INDEFINITE

Weights Per Bushel as Used by United States Department of Agriculture in All Estimates of Crop Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many growers, particularly in the territory where field seeds and crops are sold commonly by the sack, ask why the United States department of agriculture estimates crop production by bushel measure instead of by sack or hundredweight. The reason is that 90,000,000 people in 40 states of the Union think, talk and measure by bushels, the bushel being the standard unit of measure throughout this area. The bushel measure is definite, and congress and the states have stabilized it and specified the number of pounds of different commodities legally constituting a bushel. The census figures of crop production have all been reduced to bushels for all commodities for which legal weights have been used and doubtless will be used until a different unit of measure has been adopted.

Sacks Not Standard.

A sack—the unit of measure in some sections—is not definite and cannot be made so, except by legal enactment, standardizing the volume and then, in turn, standardizing the weight per volume for the different commodities. Oranges and apples are thought about and talked about in boxes, dried fruits in pounds or tons, and it is doubtful if custom will permit of a material change. In handling green fruits in large quantities the ton is the most practical unit of measure, but for small quantities the lug box is in general use. As the lug box varies in size from 30 to 40 and 50 to 60 pounds, there is more or less confusion unless market quotations are made on the basis of lug boxes of specific sizes.

The central or hundredweight appears to be the most practical unit of measure and is coming into general use in the purchase and sale of grains and vegetables. If the bulk handling of grain becomes general, as now seems likely, the sack will disappear, and the central or bushel will take its place.

Bushel Weights Used.

The following weights per bushel are used by the United States department of agriculture in all estimates of crop production:

Apples, 48 pounds; beans (dried), 60 pounds; clover seed, 60 pounds; corn (shelled), 56 pounds; corn on cob, 70 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; peaches, 48 pounds; pears, 48 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; tomatoes, 56 pounds; grain sorghum, 56 pounds; onions, 57 pounds; peanuts, 22 pounds; potatoes, 60 pounds; sweet potatoes, 56 pounds; timothy seed, 45 pounds; wheat, 60 pounds.

EFFICIENT FEED FOR SWINE

Dried Pressed Potato Fed in Combination With Rich Protein Feeds Is Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dried pressed potato is very efficient in producing rapid gains and a high finish when fed to swine. United States department of agriculture investigators have found in a search for a suitable way to dispose of cull potatoes. To give best results they must be fed in combination with feeds rich in protein, such as oil meal, fish meal and tankage.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru college and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives excellent training for those who expect to teach. The courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study.

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to college—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	EXPENSES FOR BOYS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.50	6.50	6.50
Board, 7 weeks	15.75	15.75	15.75
Amount due September 17, 1919	27.25	28.25	29.25
Board, 6 weeks, due October 29	13.50	13.50	13.50
Total for Term	\$40.75	\$41.75	\$42.75

	EXPENSES FOR GIRLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.50	6.50	6.50
Board, 7 weeks	14.00	14.00	14.00
Amount due September 17, 1919	25.50	26.50	27.50
Board, 6 weeks, due October 29	12.00	12.00	12.00
Total for Term	\$37.50	\$38.50	\$39.50

*This does not include the four dollars deposit, nor money for books or laundry. Corner rooms \$1.00 more.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$13.00	\$12.00	\$11.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	13.00	12.00	11.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	6.50	6.00	5.50
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	9.75	9.00	8.25
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	6.50	6.00	5.50
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	1.95	1.80	1.65

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$1.00 per week.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

KEEP HERD FREE OF DISEASE

Procedure is Wholly Practical and Within Power of Large Percentage of Owners.

Experience covering a period of several years has proved beyond a doubt that a herd of cattle can be freed of tuberculosis, and kept free, and that the procedure is entirely practical and within the power of a large percentage of owners.

SELF-FEEDERS VERY USEFUL

Feed Saved in Proportion to Gain Made in Weight—Hogs Ready for Market Sooner.

Fatten hogs on self-feeders as far as possible. Hogs fed in this way save labor, save feed in proportion to the gain in weight made, and are ready for market sooner than those which are hand fed.

FOREST TREES SUPPLY WOOD

Waste of Time to Prune—Cut Out Poorer Trees for Fuel and Save Best Ones for Lumber.

You prune your fruit trees in order to get less wood and better fruit, but you only waste time by pruning forest trees because they only grow wood. Cut out the poorer trees for wood and leave the best ones for lumber.

MANURE PITS ARE FAVORED

Farmers Who Stand Back of Their Merits Should Pave Way for Many More of Them.

Plenty of arguments could be advanced in favor of the manure pit, but the fact that farmers who have them stand unqualifiedly back of their merits should be a big factor in paving the way for many more in the near future.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

MAKING AN EGG GO A LONG WAY

In these days when eggs are five cents apiece, and in some sections hard to obtain even at that price, it is necessary for the housekeeper to consider carefully how to make every egg go as far as possible. We must remember however, that eggs have a very important place in the diet and the substitutes used seldom can take the place of the egg as far as the food value is concerned. When practicing economy in the use of eggs by selecting recipes which do not call for eggs or those in which fewer eggs are used, it will be necessary to use milk, meat and cheese more freely in the diet, as these are the food which are similar to eggs in nutritive value.

If eggs are to be served at a meal fewer will be needed if eggs are combined with other food as creamed potatoes, garnish with boiled eggs, or scalloped potatoes and eggs.

Creamed Potatoes

Reheat 2 cups of cold boiled potatoes, cut in small cubes in one cup of white sauce.

White Sauce

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup hot milk
¼ teaspoon salt
Few grains of pepper.

Melt the butter, add flour, smoothing out all lumps. Add hot milk very slowly, stirring it constantly; add seasoning and stir until the sauce boils. Add diced potatoes and when thoroughly heated serve on platter and garnish with hard boiled eggs cut in slices or in quarters, and season with salt, pepper, and a little melted butter.

Scalloped Potatoes

Cut cold boiled potatoes in slices, butter a baking dish and cover the bottom with a layer of potatoes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cover with white sauce. Add a layer of hard boiled eggs and treat in the same way. Continue adding alternate layers of potatoes and eggs until all have been used. The top may be covered with buttered crumbs and the dish set in the oven until brown, or thin slices of ham.

con may be arranged over the top and the dish set in the oven until the bacon is crisp.

In the following recipe rice and cheese are used to replace some of the eggs:

Rice Omelet

3 eggs
1 cup hot boiled rice
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon grated cheese
1 teaspoon salt
A little pepper.

Beat yolks of eggs very light, stir in the rice, milk, cheese, salt and pepper, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites and bake ¼ hour in a slow oven. Serve at once.

In making custards instead of using 4 eggs to thicken 1 quart of milk, 2 may be used and 3 teaspoons of corn starch, or 6 tablespoons of corn starch can replace all the eggs if one square of melted chocolate is added, or ¼ cup of fruit juice to replace the same amount of milk.

Eggless Cake

1 cup brown sugar
2 cups raisins
1 cup water
1-3 cup lard
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
A little salt.

Boil the above ingredients for 3 minutes, let cool and add 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little water, and two cups of flour sifted with ½ teaspoon of baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven.

Eggless Chocolate Cake

Melt together 2 squares of chocolate and ¼ tablespoons butter. When melted cream well with 1 cup sugar. Add alternately ¼ cups of flour and 1 cup milk and dissolve 1 teaspoon of soda in a little of the milk. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla.

Chocolate Filling

2 cups brown sugar
1 cup buttermilk
¼ teaspoon salt
2 squares chocolate
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon soda
Boil about 15 minutes. Let cool without stirring until it begins to stiffen, then beat vigorously. Add vanilla after it has cooled.

WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUNKIN.

When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock,
And you hear the kyock and gobble of the struttin' turkey-cock,
And the clackin' of the guineys, and the cluckin' of the hens,
And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes on the fence;
O its then's the times a feller is a-feelin' at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of peaceful rest,
As he leaves the house, bare-headed, and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

They's something kindo' harty-like about the atmosphere
When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—
Of course we miss the flowers, and the blossoms on the trees,
And the mumble of the hummin'-birds and buzzin' of the bees;
But the air's so appetizin'; and the landscape thru the haze
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the airly autumn days
Is a pictur' that no painter has the colorin' to mock—
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

The husky, rusty-russel of the tossels of the corn,
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furries—kindo' lonesome-like, but still
A-preachin' sermons to us of the barns they grewed to fill;
The strawstack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed;
The horses in their stalls below—the clover overhead!—
O, it sets my hart a-clickin' like the tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock!

Then your apples all is gathered, and the ones a feller keeps
Is poured around the cellar-floor in red and yellor heaps;
And your eider-makin's over, and your wimmern-folks is thru
With their mince and apple-butter and their souse and sausage, too;—
I don't know how to tell it—but ef sich a thing could be
As the Angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on me—
I'd want to 'commode 'em—all the whole-in-durin' flock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock!

—James Whitcomb Riley.



The American Red Cross conducts its recreational work in hospitals through trained men and women, introducing a multitude of recreations suited to the handicaps of the men. The accompanying view of a hospital ward shows in operation a moving picture projecting machine, developed by a Red Cross recreational director, which throws the pictures on the wall so that the men do not have to stir from their cots.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 7

PETER AND JOHN ASLEEP, IN
GETHESEMANE.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 14:32-42.
GOLDEN TEXT—Watch ye and pray,
lest ye enter into temptation.—Mark 14:38.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Mat. 26:36-46; Luke 22:39-46; John 18:1-11.

PRIMARY TOPIC—An Angel Strengthening Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Peter and John Fall to Sleep.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Asleep on Duty.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus Depends upon His Disciples.

I. Christ's Suffering (vv. 32-34).
1. The place (v. 32). The garden of Gethsemane—an enclosure containing olive and fig trees, beyond Kidron, about three-fourths of a mile from Jerusalem. The name means olive-press. The name is significant of the occasion. Edersheim says it is an emblem of trial, distress and agony. Perhaps the garden was owned by one of Jesus' friends.

2. His companions (v. 35). He took with him the 11 disciples, that they might share, so far as possible, this sorrow with him. Being a real human being he craved sympathy. He bade them watch with him. While he knew that he must "tread the wine-press alone," he had a keen appreciation of sympathy so far as those who loved him could give it. The behavior of the disciples shows the utter limitation of human sympathy.

3. His great sorrow (v. 34). This is the same as the "cup" in verse 36. It was not primarily the prospect of physical suffering that was crushing him; it was the suffering as a sinner—bearing the sins of the world—coming into contact with the awful sin and guilt of the world. Only pure and refined natures can understand this. In addition to this, there was the judgment stroke from the holy God as it fell upon his Son instead of the sinner. God caused the iniquities of the world to strike upon Jesus (II Cor. 5:21; Isa. 53:6).

II. Christ Praying (vv. 35-42).
Though he prized human sympathy in the hour of supreme need, his only recourse was prayer. The sympathy of our friends is helpful, but in the great crises of life we can find help only when we go to God in prayer. "Is any among you afflicted? Let him pray" (James 5:13).

1. The first prayer (vv. 35-38). (1) His posture (v. 35). He fell on his face, prostrate on the ground. In the hour of our great need we naturally prostrate ourselves before God. This is a becoming posture. (2) His petition (v. 36). "Take away this cup from me." By the cup is meant his death on the cross. He did not desire to escape the cross. No doubt it was most grievous to him to face its shame, but he pressed on, knowing that for this cause he had come into the world (John 12:27, 28; cf. Heb. 2:14). He prayed that the "hour might pass from him," that is, that his life might be prolonged to die on the cross at the appointed time to make atonement for the sins of the world. The burden was so great that it seemed his life would be crushed out. His prayer was heard (Heb. 5:7). When God hears our prayers he grants the petition desired (I John 5:14-15). Angels ministered to him, giving the necessary grace to endure to the end (Luke 22:43). (3) His resignation (v. 36). His will was in subjection to the Father. He knew that his death on the cross was the will of God the Father; for he was the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. (4) The disciples rebuked (v. 37). He singled out Peter, since he had been the most conspicuous in proclaiming his loyalty (John 13:38). Though he would go with him to death, he could not watch one hour. (5) Exhortation to the disciples (v. 38). "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation." The only way to be able to stand in the time of trial is to be watching and praying. Jesus knew that although the disciples meant well, they would fall in the trial unless aided from above. The flesh is too weak to stand the strain.

2. The second prayer (vv. 39, 40). He withdrew the second time from his disciples and uttered the same words in prayer. This was not vain repetition. It is proper to repeat our requests. He found the disciples asleep again. Their shame and confusion was more marked than at first.

3. The third prayer (vv. 41, 42). He uttered the same words in his third prayer (Matt. 26:44). He now tells the disciples to sleep on and take their rest, as the hour had come for his betrayal. There is such a thing as being asleep when wanted and awaking when it is too late. If the disciples had been praying they would not have fallen asleep.

Kindness, Cheapest of All.
The cheapest of all things is kindness, its exercise requiring the least possible trouble and self-sacrifice.—Smiles.

Opportunity.
Some men seem to expect opportunity to drive up to the door and take them for a joy ride.

Rights of Others.
Zeal is very blind, or badly regulated, when it encroaches upon the rights of others.—Cranuel.

The Real Optimist

By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D. D.,
Secretary of Correspondence Department,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT.—They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.—Isa. 11:9.

In any consideration of optimism it is impossible to divorce the thought from a condition in the future that has been variously designated as the "Golden Age," Utopia, and the millennium. The popular expression, "There is a good time coming," is really a genuine, if not an elegant, form of expressing the same conception. The person who has no such period in prospect is ordinarily called a pessimist. The future to such a person is a period of chaos and ruin.

Optimist and Pessimist Contrasted.
Everyone loves an optimist, and everyone is suspicious of a pessimist. If the future is only dark, a shadow is cast on life's pathway; if the future is bright, the gleams of light fall constantly on the pathway.

These thoughts are to be considered with reference to the future of the present world materially, and of human society. Is the ultimate state of this world to be that of a great mass of matter in chaos, something like the world was in its earliest days? Or is it to be a world far better than the present world, and, in the Scripture language, a world wherein dwelleth righteousness?

And is man to be like the beast in the forest? Or is he to be mature in the likeness of Christ, all classes of men dwelling together in true social unity?

Universal approval will be given to the position of the optimist with reference both to the world and to the race. This world will be ideal in its fitness for human habitation. Man will be perfect, age cannot enfeeble him, disease or death cannot call a halt on him while engaged in his life work.

Evolution or Revolution.
Now, a very important question arises as to the person who looks forward to that ideal period of the world and of man. What is the method whereby this is to be attained? Is it to be by evolution or revolution?

We commonly hear that a man who does not see that the conditions of mankind on this earth are constantly growing better is a pessimist, and is one who should be derided on every possible occasion. Those who make this statement also say that those who believe in a future Edenic condition of man to be brought about by revolution and catastrophe, are pessimists, and all such take the joy out of life. Thus those who are real optimists are oftentimes denominated pessimists.

Those who believe that this condition is to be brought about by gradual evolution are sometimes said to be the only true optimists. On the other hand, thousands and thousands of earnest Christians are saying: "We do not see it that way. We see that there is a great advance in material things, but it is not plain that there is a breaking down of the higher things, of the great principles of purity, honesty and personal integrity?"

World of Today.
Never in the memory of man living was there a time when God's holy day was more openly desecrated. Never was there such contention between classes of men. Never was there such violation of the sacredness of the family, upon which national integrity and perpetuity are founded. Never was there such irreverence as to holy things and disregard to the ordinary laws of society. Never was there a time when the great and essential truths of our Christian religion were so perverted and flatly denied, even by ministers in prominent pulpits and the chairs of theological seminaries.

Many Christians cannot see that the world is gradually growing better. They see that the trend is downward, and the speed is increasing, and to many there is nothing but a crash ahead, a ruin that will be greater than the ruin of Belgium and Russia of recent years.

But is that the end of human affairs? Not at all. Things may be at their worst, and men's hearts may be failing them for fear as never before. Just then will there be the appearing of the Son of Man, who will strike the enemies of human well-being with a force that will destroy them, and then will man be free. Then will there be a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. The man that holds this view is the real optimist.

Be an "I Can" Person.
"I can." God can do nothing with the man who says "I can't." He can do anything with the man who says "I can." The greatest day in your spiritual history is when you say "I can do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth me." There is nothing you ought to do that you can't do. You can be what you ought to be.

RED CROSS GIVES FULL ACCOUNTING

War Council Tells How Millions Contributed by Public Were Used For Relief.

BIG TASK IS DESCRIBED

In Twenty Months \$154,000,000 Was Spent Overseas and \$119,000,000, in the United States.

Washington, (Special).—Through a complete report of the work of the American Red Cross in the war by Chairman Henry P. Davison, on behalf of the war council, the organization on the eve of its annual enrollment of members during the Third Red Cross Roll Call, November 2 to 11, has rendered an accounting of the many millions given it by the American people to help our fighting men and our allies. The statement is, in part, as follows:

"The war council of the American Red Cross is now prepared to make a complete accounting to the American people of money contributed and expended, as well as the work done by the American Red Cross during the period in which the war council was in control of its affairs. The war council was appointed May 19, 1919, and went out of existence February 28, 1919.

"It was the practice of the war council to give complete publicity to its policies and finances, but it is only now that a picture of the war period as a whole can be presented. It is the feeling of the war council that a report in this summarized form should be made directly to the public which provided the money and gave the effort which made the American Red Cross a success.

"A statement of the American Red Cross effort and finances since the war council relinquished its control will be made to the public through the executive committee, and it is important, therefore, that the fact that this report covers the period only until March 1, should be carefully noted."

Following are certain round figures covering American Red Cross participation in the war, as revealed by the war council's report:

Some Outstanding Figures.	
Contributions received (material and money).	\$400,000,000
Red Cross members:	
Adults, 20,000,000	
Children, 11,000,000	31,000,000
Red Cross workers	8,100,000
Relief articles produced by volunteer workers	\$71,577,000
Families of soldiers aided by Home Service in U.S.	500,000
Refreshments served by canteen workers in U.S.	40,000,000
Nurses enrolled for service with army, navy or Red Cross	23,822
Kind of comfort articles distributed to soldiers and sailors in U. S.	2,700
Knitted articles given to soldiers and sailors in U. S.	10,900,000
Tons of relief supplies shipped overseas	101,000
Foreign countries in which Red Cross operated	25
Patent days in Red Cross hospital in France	1,155,000
French hospitals given material aid	3,780
Spitals supplied for American soldiers	294,000
Oilons of nitrous oxide and oxygen furnished French hospitals	4,340,000
Men served by Red Cross canteens in France	15,376,000
Refugees aided in France	1,728,000
American convalescent soldiers attending Red Cross movies in France	3,110,000
Soldiers carried by Red Cross ambulances in Italy	148,000
Children cared for by Red Cross in Italy	155,000

Of the \$400,000,000 in money and supplies, contributed to the American Red Cross during the twenty months the war council was in existence, \$263,000,000 was allotted to national headquarters, while \$137,000,000 went to the chapters to finance their activities. Expenditures in the twenty months totaled \$273,000,000, divided as follows: By national headquarters in France, \$57,000,000; elsewhere overseas, \$64,000,000; in the United States, \$48,000,000; by chapters in the United States, \$43,000,000; cost of chapter-produced articles distributed in France, \$25,000,000; elsewhere overseas, \$8,000,000; in the United States, \$28,000,000, making total expenditures in France, \$82,000,000; elsewhere overseas, \$72,000,000; in the United States, \$119,000,000.

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THE SETTLEMENT OF TREATY DEMANDED

ACTION OF SENATE ASSAILED IN STATEMENT ISSUED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

Social Unrest Is Aided By Defeat of Pact, Conference Maintain, in Special Convention—Public Is Exhorted To Demonstrate Unity.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—Settlement of differences regarding the peace treaty to permit its ratification as soon as possible after the Senate reconvenes is urged in a statement issued by the League To Enforce Peace at the conclusion of a special meeting of the Executive Committee. Former President William H. Taft, President of the league, presided. Among others at the meeting were Edward A. Filene, Henry W. Taft, Herbert S. Houston, Oscar S. Straus, and Herbert C. Hoover. The league's statement follows:

"The defeat of ratification has been received by the country with surprise and indignation. The public desires peace. It wishes peace and advocates a league of nations to guard the peace. Whose name it bears, which party brand it wears, it cares not. It longed for and expected ratification before adjournment of the Senate.

"The making of peace is no more a party question than was the making of war. The American public, without regard to party, stood behind the war until the day of victory. With like unanimity it now stands behind the treaty. Shall the small minority which opposes a League of Nations in any form defeat ratification? Shall 15 Senators decide where America shall stand in this world crisis? Eighty Senators have shown by their votes that they favor the great principles of the League of Nations. The fate of the treaty rests in their hands. They have the votes. They have the power. Theirs is the responsibility. They must get together. The failure to ratify the peace treaty has encouraged social unrest, both at home and abroad. Europe must have supplies or it will face starvation and anarchy this winter. Our farmers, cotton planters, live stock raisers and manufacturers have large surplus production which they can market only in Europe. Rates of exchange already demonstrate the collapse of national credits.

"These credits, resting upon commerce and international securities, are the foundation of our continued prosperity and are vital to the maintenance of order and life in Europe. Men and women of America, this is your problem. Your interests, your welfare, the honor and the future of your country are involved. Your will is the supreme command for the men in Washington entrusted by your votes with guiding the nation along the paths of peace and victory. Allied nations established during the war a practical union which is being succeeded by the League of Nations. To refuse to join this league is to lose numberless benefits, and to invite the development of a league that will be hostile to us in feeling and policy. The League of Nations gives the promise of a world co-operating for the purpose of peace and protecting itself by concerted action against war and the treat of war.

Fuel Situation "Bungled."

Washington, D. C.—Charging that the Government is bungling the fuel situation in an inexcusable manner by holding 80,000 loaded cars on sidings, the Champion Coated Paper Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, wired a protest to Washington. A telegram from Walter D. Randall, secretary and treasurer of that concern, to Senator Atlee Pomerene, says: "It is estimated there are 80,000 loaded coal cars held up on various railroad sidings by Government fuel order. These cars easily could have averaged three round trips to non-union mines in two of the world's greatest coal producing fields—Logan county district, in West Virginia, and Hazard district, in Kentucky—where 100 per cent production now is limited by 50 per cent car supply. We have positive knowledge that certain Kentucky mines, within the last two weeks, with capacity of 10 cars daily, have gone 12 days without having received a car. With immediate relief from this ridiculous ruling the country would feel no shortage. Why can not the public receive intelligent service during this emergency?" Senator Pomerene referred the telegram to Dr. H. A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator.

Sheep to Winter in Texas.

Sweetwater, Tex.—Many thousand head of sheep are being shipped from Wyoming, Colorado and Montana to the ranches of Western Texas for winter pasturage.

Twenty-Five Dead in Dance Hall Fire.

Ville Platte, La.—Twenty-five persons, most of them women and girls, lost their lives here as the result of a fire which destroyed a frame building, in which 300 of the village folk were making merry at a dance. Fifteen others were seriously hurt, and search of the ruins was expected to add to the list of dead. Ten of the dancers were burned to death and others were crushed when in a wild stampede to reach the street down a narrow, frail stairway, while the flames were sweeping rapidly from the lower floor.

PRESIDENT CALLS ANOTHER PARLEY

New Plan to Get Labor and Capital Together.

ASKED TO MEET DECEMBER 1

Conference of 17 Men to Attempt a Settlement of the National Labor Problem—List of the Conferees.

Washington, Nov. 21.—President Wilson appointed a new industrial conference and called it into session here December 1.

The conference will be composed of 17 men, including government officials, business men and former members of the cabinet and former governors of states, and it will carry on the work undertaken by the national industrial conference which foundered on the rock of collective bargaining.

Seventeen Men Are Named.

The personnel of the conference follows:
Secretary of Labor Wilson, former United States Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory and George W. Wickersham, former Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, former Secretary of Commerce Oscar W. Straus, Henry M. Robinson, Pasadena, Cal.; Prof. Frank W. Taussig, former chairman of the tariff commission; former Gov. Daniel W. McCall of Massachusetts, former Governors Martin H. Glynn of New York and Henry C. Stuart of Virginia, Dr. W. O. Thompson, Ohio State university; Richard T. Slade, St. Paul; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Owen D. Young of New York city; H. J. Waters of Manhattan, Kan. and Stanley King of Boston.

President Issues Invitation.

The president's letter of invitation follows:

"In accordance with the suggestion given me by the public group of the recent industrial conference, I am calling a new body together to carry on this vitally important work, and I trust you will give me the pleasure of naming you as one of its members.

"Guided by the experience of the last conference I have thought it advisable that in this new body there should be no recognition of distinctive groups, but that all of the new representatives should have concern that our industries may be conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing that the workman will feel himself induced to put forth his best efforts, that the employer will have an encouraging profit and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either class.

Hopes to Lay Foundation.

"It is my hope that this conference may lay the foundation for the development of standards and machinery within our industries by which these results may be attained.

"It is not expected that you will deal directly with any condition which exists today, but that you may be fortunate enough to find such ways as will avoid the repetition of these deplorable conditions.

"The conference will meet at a place to be hereafter designated in this city on the first of December next."

D'ANNUNZIO BACK IN FIUME

Declares His Occupation of Zara and Expects to Seize Other Cities.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Information was received at the state department that Gabriele d'Annunzio, after declaring his occupation of Zara in Dalmatia, where he landed on Friday with 1,200 troops, returned to Fiume and was received with an enthusiastic demonstration.

D'Annunzio, according to the state department's news, has declared his purpose to occupy other territory under discussion, including part of Istria, which, in his opinion, should be created an independent state, which would relieve Italy of responsibility to the allies. D'Annunzio left an officer in command of the troops he took to Zara and regards the city as in his possession.

TRAIN KILLS SIX NURSES

Seven Occupants of Automobile Killed When Car Is Hit at Buffalo Grade Crossing.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Seven occupants of an automobile, including six nurses, returning from a social affair, were killed when the car was struck by a train at a grade crossing.

The dead are William Mummery, his daughter, Doris Mummery, and Fannie Breeze of Buffalo; Myrtle Hodgins, St. Catharines, Ont.; Jennie McMillan, Travstock, Ont.; Myrtle Dunn, Fenwick, Ont., and Jean Scott Galt, Ont.

LONGSHOREMEN GIVEN RAISE

Adjustment Committee Awards 22½ Per Cent Increase to Deep Sea Workers.

New York, Nov. 22.—The national adjustment committee made an award of 80 cents an hour and \$1.20 an hour overtime to the deep sea longshoremen of the north Atlantic coast. This is an increase of 22½ per cent in the wage scale in force up to October 1 last.

REV. DR. F. T. BROWN



Recent photograph of Rev. Dr. Francis Theodore Brown of St. Andrews Memorial Episcopal church at Yonkers, N. Y., who recently broke up a meeting of a communists' council where Mrs. Stokes was explaining the benefits to be derived by the workman from the soviet form of government. Leading the singing of the national anthem, Doctor Brown completely drowned Mrs. Stokes' speech and broke up the meeting.

CAPT. ELLIOT W. SPRINGS



Capt. Elliot W. Springs, eager to do his bit, did not wait for the United States to get into the war, but joined the Canadian air corps and soon was in the thick of it. He has many German planes to his credit and is an "ace" of the Royal Flying corps. He was decorated by the prince of Wales in Washington for valor and services rendered the allies. He is only 23 years old and was born in Lancaster, S. C.



PREVENT PNEUMONIA

Neglect of a simple cold is often the direct cause of pneumonia. Children do not like to take nauseating medicine but do like the soothing effect of the external remedy.



Brame's Vapomenthia Salve is applied by rubbing this delightful salve into the chest and under the arms. The result is almost instant relief from croup and colds. It is not unusual for authorities of pneumonia to succeed after a few applications. Recommended by doctors for the youngest babies as well as for grown-ups.

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No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Nov. 17.—Jack Frost has come at last.—Corn is badly damaged in the shock, but most has been gathered. Some are not done sowing wheat.—Mrs. Mary Bingham has been very poorly for four weeks. Dr. Horn and Dr. Anderson are the attending physicians.—J. B. Bingham is suffering with a broken rib.—The Rev. Joby Allen preached at Oak Grove Saturday and Sunday in place of Rev. W. M. Anderson.—Charley Hays of Hamilton, Ohio, is paying home folks a visit for a week.—J. L. Hays sold a pair of gray mules to Charley Smith for \$350.00.—Sherman Carlton sold his farm to May Allen for \$450. Mr. Carlton is going to move on L. J. Robinson's farm.—There is a trained nurse at the Gray Hawk hospital, and she is doing good work in caring for the sick. We need a good doctor very badly.

Kirby Knob

Kirby Knob, Nov. 23.—Everett Benge and Nannie Stewart, daughter of Thomas Stewart were quietly married at the home of the bride, November 20. They have the best wishes of their many friends.—Rudie and Ruby Johnson and their brother, Earl, visited the family of Bert Richardson of Chestnut Flat, Saturday night and Sunday.—A baby boy was recently born at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benagie Powell.—Mr. and Mrs. Zach Thomas spent from Friday till Sunday of last week at the homes of Riley and Lloyd Stewart.—Bertha Powell returned home last week from a two weeks' visit with friends at Berea.—Henry Click, who has been at the Robinson Hospital for about two months, was able to return home, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. Williams.—Mr. Bert Richardson and family have moved back to their former home at Chestnut Flat.—Bob Smith has moved in the house Richardson vacated and is dealing in merchandise.—Oran and Elmer Click are working for I. F. Dean of near Kingston, Madison County.—Mr. and Mrs. Riley Stewart visited Andy Thomas and family, Saturday night and Sunday.—James Click is building a new barn.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Goochland

Goochland, Nov. 18.—We are having some very nice weather for corn gathering. It has been so wet that the farmers are complaining about their corn being damaged very badly.—Hog killing time is coming and we will soon have plenty of spare ribs and back bones to eat.—A. P. Gabbard has been out on a business trip thru Jackson and Clay counties, and reports good returns. He is writing fire insurance for the farmers of Rockcastle and Jackson.—N. B. Gabbard is increasing his stock of goods.—Our free school is progressing very nicely.—We hope to have more correspondence to The Citizen, as it is the best paper out.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, Nov. 22.—The people in this county have been very busy the last few weeks, gathering corn.—Miss Pearl Eelman, of Tallage, was in town last Saturday, shopping.—Roscoe Pyse and Miss Belle Hieronymus were married at the home of the bride, at St. Helena, last Saturday morning, Rev. Alex Patterson officiating. They left on the noon train for a tour of the east.—Miss Omega Thompson, of Primrose, was in town Friday and Saturday. She is the principal at Moniac this year.—During the past week three good oil wells have been completed, northeast of here, within three miles of town, which, it seems, will mark the beginning of a new era in the development of the Lee county oil field.—Maj. J. H. Evans, who has been in the service since early in 1917, in the Hospital Corps, came home last week and will practice.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Hubble, Nov. 24.—The farmers have been busy for the last two weeks caring for their corn.—Little Albert Powell is on the sick list at W. C. Webb's.—Miss Menly Stinson started for Paul's Valley, Oklahoma, to be with her parents. She leaves many friends.—Miss Johnson is making her home at W. C. Webb's.

GARRARD COUNTY

White Lick

White Lick, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Annie Clark, who has been here visiting relatives and friends for several weeks, returned to her home in Illinois last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Calloway Hounshell have moved into the house vacated by Lon Stowe.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Creech and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rhodus visited Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Creech, Sunday.—Miss Parrie Clark went to Lancaster Saturday on business.—Born to Mrs. G. B. Robinson, November 23rd, a boy.—Rev. F. P. Bryant filled his regular appointment at White Lick Baptist Church, Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Elizabeth and Florence Creech were in Berea, Thursday.

Harmony

Harmony, Nov. 24.—The people are very busy here gathering in their corn. Corn is selling at from \$5 to \$6 per bushel.—George Grayson, of Oklahoma, is visiting her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilson.—Mrs. Sally Stigall and Jack Stigall have both sold their farms and will move to Mississippi.—Mrs. Cleaty Coe, of Barbourville, has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Rev. and Mrs. W. M. C. Hutchins.—C. H. Tood and wife, of Dripping Springs, and Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins and wife and Mrs. Cleo Cole were all guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Johnson of Stringtown last Friday, where all partook of a magnificent dinner, and after dinner a good sized crowd gathered at Stringtown school house where Rev. Hutchins preached.—Morris Perkins, of Crab Orchard, has sold his farm there and will have a sale tomorrow (Tuesday) of his personal belongings, and will move to Mississippi, where he has purchased a \$40,000 plantation.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Nov. 17.—Charley Robinson and wife have returned from Wyoming and are the guests of Mr. Frank Gentry at present.—Floyd Gentry of this place was married to Miss Mattie Wood of Nathanton on the 13th. Many happy days be extended.—Luke Baker of Teges died the 15th, with tuberculosis.—Frank Gentry sold his farm recently to J. D. Ray and Henry Peters, of this place, for \$365.00.—Henry Becknell and Lucin Thomas were making an exhibit of saddle stock on the streets of Island City, Sunday.—Dr. Henry Sparks, situated at Cool Springs, Clay county, a well known physician, drank a bottle of carbolic acid, which brot about his death in a few hours. It is strange that a man will be led to do such a thing.—Church convened at Providence, Sunday, conducted by the old Baptist.—Corn gathering is the medium here at present, as Jack Frost has come and prepared it to be housed.—There are men who fail to keep themselves informed, and the only reason is the failure to read a good newspaper like The Berea Citizen.

MADISON COUNTY

Panola

Panola, Nov. 18.—The little three-months-old baby of Wade Johnson died, Saturday, and was buried Sunday at the Walton Cemetery.—John Dalton had a nice yearling steer killed by the train a few days ago.—Miss Lottie Edwards, who has had consumption for the past year, died a few days ago at the home of her brother near Coyle, and was brought to this place for burial.—Jim Ewins butchered a nice beef Friday.—Mrs. Gordon Powell and babe, who have been seriously ill with measles, are

some better at this writing.—Bert Coffee of Mobley has been visiting relatives at this place.—Mrs. Laimhart, who died at Richmond a few days ago, was sent here the 17th and then taken to her home near Red Lick for burial.—Oscar Garrett, who cut his ankle with an ax a few days ago, has been unable to walk.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving, the high tide of the year, will be ushered in during this week. Many pleasant house parties, week-end visits, with the home-coming of absent loved ones is being anticipated by the people of this section.—Farmers are availing themselves of the fine weather for butchering fat hogs and calves, and gathering corn.—T. J. Flanery is being assisted in the construction of a granary by W. E. Johnson, Jerome Terrill, John Crawford, and William Mainous, the latter having recently moved to Berea form Owsley County.—M. B. Flanery and wife, William Mainous and wife of Berea, also Miss True, a teacher in the Academy Department of Berea College, Miss Merron, a student from Detroit, Sethe White, of the Normal Department, and Miss Frances Sproule were dinner guests at the home of T. J. Flanery, Sunday, November 23.—Several nutting expeditions are planned by both young and old of this section for the week. The parties driving out will take lunch, make hot coffee, and spend the day in the woods.—Lloyd Towell of Jackson county has moved to the farm he purchased from Sam Hollinsworth.—Daniel Tayne has rented the Ray Mainous house on Blue Lick and will move soon.—C. C. Flanery, who is at Urbana, Illinois University, writes that many celebrities of foreign extraction are contestants in the great race for educational honors there. Carmen Agrinaldo, daughter of the Filipino ruler of Spanish-American war fame, is a class-mate of some of Kentucky's illustrious sons. In this grand old Republic nothing astonishes foreigners so much as the common sense system of our educational institutions where all aspirants of knowledge are placed on a basis of freedom and equality.—Flossie and Lucy Johnson were welcome visitors at Blue Lick Sunday-school.

BLUE LICK ENTERTAINMENT

A number of Berea friends motored to Blue Lick Monday evening and rendered a very pleasing program to the members of the Blue Lick church and Sunday-school. The program consisted of several selections by a male quartet composed of the following members of the Normal Department: Messrs. White, Baker, Powell, and Wilson. Readings by Miss Glenna Hunter. Guitar selections by Dudley Roberts. A very humorous speech by Mr. Todd. Rev. Mr. Hudson gave an interesting address on Thanksgiving, telling how the day was first instituted.

A letter was read during the evening from Miss Sargent, a former worker in the Sunday-school, who is now in China.

Mr. Christopher, who has been taking an active part in the work, had charge of the program.

The church was well filled and all enjoyed the evening. The school has recently been organized with officers and teachers, and a growing interest is manifested. All the neighbors and friends are urged to attend.

Forgot Waiting Bride.

When John Kemble, the gifted tragedian, was married, he returned to the stage to play Hamlet on his wedding evening. Whether his mind became so absorbed in the character as to exclude all other matters of vital importance, we cannot say; but for the time he forgot his waiting bride and what had befallen him on that fateful day, and went off to his own room on the conclusion of the performance at the theater.

Flowers Foretell Rain.

The ordinary clover and all its varieties, including shamrock, are barometers. When rain is coming the leaves shut together like the shells of an oyster. For a day or two before rain comes their stems swell to an appreciable extent, and stiffen so that the leaves are borne more uprightly than usual. This stem swelling when rain is expected is a feature of many flowering grasses.

Whither We Are Flying.

The point in space toward which the sun with its planets is voyaging at the rate of a million miles a day now lies directly overhead early in the evening. The exact location of this point has not been finally determined, but it lies somewhere in the neighborhood of the brilliant star Vega. Do you feel that you are shooting upward, head first, about 25 times as fast as a cannonball?

VISITING NURSE IN EVERY COUNTY, DR. LOCK'S PLAN

What is to be done with the money from the sale of Red Cross seals in Kentucky this year? This inquiry is heard from many persons not informed of the fact that most of the money used to fight tuberculosis by the Kentucky Tuberculosis Association, to provide visiting nurses to teach the victims of the plague and their families how to take care of themselves, comes from the sale of these little Red Cross Christmas seals every winter.

A visiting nurse in every county of Kentucky and a dispensary under the direction of the ablest physicians obtainable, besides traveling clinics to go from county to county where needed in the fight against tuberculosis in the State are the objects toward which Dr. J. S. Lock, executive secretary of the Kentucky Tuberculosis Association, is bending his energies and which the money from the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals will make possible, if enough of the seals are sold between December 1, when they are placed on sale, and December 10, when the drive for the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals in Kentucky will be finished.

Visiting nurses are needed badly in some of the counties where there are many cases of tuberculosis, a large number of which could be cured, if given the proper attention, to say nothing of the prevention of the development of other cases through proper care of the patients, which the visiting nurse teaches. The death rate from tuberculosis and the number of cases has been greatly reduced wherever visiting nurses have been available, and the sale of the Red Cross Christmas Seals furnishes the funds with which the Kentucky Tuberculosis Association fights the plague by sending nurses to the rescue.

U. S. NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

the county, outside three nonunion operations in the Brush Creek field, are still idle, although operators have offered practically the same conditions as those in effect here. Clay county mines, a dozen in number, are running with nonunion labor.

In the Harlan county field two or three plants have made local agreements and are operating. The big mines of the United States Coal & Coke Company and Wisconsin Steel Company in the Lynch and Benham districts have been working all along, the United Mine Workers not being recognized at those points. The bulk of Harlan county mines, nearly a hundred in number, are still idle. The Bell county situation remains as formerly, with only a few nonunion mines running.

His View.

A somewhat cynical acquaintance tells us that the secret of happiness is not to let your troubles bother you any more than they bother your friends.—Boston Transcript.

Nature's Unchanging Rule.

Latent genius is but a presumption. Everything that can be is bound to come into being, and what never comes into being is nothing.—Amet.

To Clean Copper.

Half a lemon dipped in salt will clean copper boilers, etc., as well as oxidized acid will.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from page one)

Winchester.—The Stone place of 54 acres, at Wade's Mill, was bought from H. R. Watts by Dr. A. F. Goodwin at \$365 per acre.

Milton.—Miss Grace Covington, of Carrollton, and Mr. Stephen Gossom, of this place, were married at Carrollton, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Newport.—Frank Lemery, Emrick Bongo and Harry McKenna pleaded guilty to a charge of highway robbery, and were taken to the penitentiary for one year.

Lexington.—C. R. Baxter believes that the plentiful supply of giant rabbits will be a factor in the food problem of the State, he having killed one on the Asylum farm weighing eight and a half pounds.

Mayfield.—Mrs. Morris Waggoner living near Wingo, Graves county, was burned to death at her home when her dress caught fire from an open grate and a neighbor, Lee Libbs, was burned about the face and hands in an effort to rescue her. After making frantic efforts to beat out the flames with her hands, Mrs. Waggoner ran screaming into the yard of her residence, and fell, dying in a few moments.

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Winchester.—C. T. Faulkner won the contest at Hamilton stockyards, the prize being a Duroc Jersey hog weighing 1,027 pounds.

Crab Orchard.—Machinery for Crab Orchard's first electric light plant has been ordered, J. D. Willis being at the head of the enterprise.

Henderson.—Mrs. Michael Robinson sustained a broken ankle when her carriage was struck by an automobile driven by E. T. Duncan.

Richmond.—Al Cornellson paid \$301 per acre for the Jesse Tudor farm of 36 acres, for which Tudor paid \$200 per acre a short time ago.

Newport.—Police state that the identity of four men who trucked the safe of R. Cottinham to the ball park and extracted \$100 is known.

Richmond.—Smith & Myers filed suit against D. S. Reams for \$140, alleging Reams sold them a "moon-eyed" mule, which they handled at a loss.

Henderson.—At a depth of eleven feet a new five-foot vein of coal was struck by the Klotter Company, which was sinking a new shaft.

Paris.—Farmers who have taken advantage of a dry period long delayed to sow wheat, will have finished seeding by the middle of the week.

Milton.—Mr. H. H. Schirmer, a well known tobacco buyer of this place, is critically ill with hardening of the arteries and other complications.

Flemingsburg.—Elder R. W. Wilson, of Midway, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Christian church here and will take charge December 1.

Covington.—The Housewives League has petitioned the council to purchase a car of food supplies from the War Department for local distribution.

Columbia.—Mrs. Elnor Winfrey, who was the widow of W. T. Winfrey, a son of Dr. F. H. Winfrey, was married to Mr. George Parrish, of Amandaville.

Winchester.—Lewis Hart bought the interest of C. B. Tracy in the Clark County Oil Exchange, which moved quarters to the Brown-Proctoria building.

Maysville.—The addition of a large pump bought at Kenova, W. Va., gives promise of early improvement in the water situation and protection against fire.

Cynthiana.—Ernest McCracken sustained severe injuries when a car, driven by Miss Margaret Bell, in which he was riding, was ditched on Elmarch avenue.

Lexington.—A baptizing was the unusual proceeding at the State Reform school, twenty-four inmates who had been converted in a revival being immersed.

Lexington.—The First Presbyterian church voted to merge with the Second congregation, reconsidering action of two weeks ago when the proposal was defeated.

Hughes.—In a street battle Jas. Hughes was shot twice, but not dangerously wounded, by Monk Ramsey, also colored, who then was knocked senseless with a stone.

Covington.—Representative Harry Meyers will introduce a bill before the next legislature changing the office of auditor, second-class cities, to comptroller, and making it elective.

Covington.—While she was driving near Madisonville, O., the car of Miss Esther Heutel, this city, struck Jeanette Mitchell, 9, hurled her under a street car, which decapitated her.

Lexington.—An auto driven by M. C. Crosby, Morehead, ran into the funeral procession for Abner Oldham, wrecking the car occupied by the widow, 76, who was dangerously injured.

Covington.—Police aid has been invoked to stop the operations of a boys' organization which pools small coins begged at the entrance to movie theaters on pretext of buying admissions.

Danville.—The car of Mrs. E. L. Grubbs, Junction City, went dead on a crossing near Alum Springs. She saved her life by jumping, but her machine was wrecked by an L. & N. train.

Paris.—Hundred of men and women are engaged at turkey pens, where the annual slaughter is in progress. Thirty cents per pound, a record price, has provided an abundant supply from farms.

Columbia.—Rich Thomas, of Cumberland county, who was indicted in the Adair circuit court for having liquor in his possession in local option territory, was fined \$100 and sentenced to jail for 25 days.

Milton.—Mr. Al Bowman, of Campbellsville, has purchased the fine ridge farm of 320 acres, about six miles south of Milton, better known as the Preston place, from Mr. Jim Rodgers, for \$32,000, possession to be given March 1, 1920.

Richmond.—Shirley Parks secured an order of delivery against Mrs. Ophelia Parks for turkeys which, defendant alleges, had intruded themselves into her flock and been fed to maturity without compensation.



TO MEET GOOD ROADS BONDS

Motor-Vehicle Revenues Devoted to Maintenance and Repair of State Improved Highways.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In most states the motor-vehicle revenues are devoted to the maintenance and repair of the state roads or other improved highways. These states thus seem to have solved fairly well the knotty problem of how to secure sufficient funds to maintain the more important roads under the ever-increasing traffic requirements. As both the traffic and the revenues increase with the number of cars, there exists a possibility of so adjusting the registration rates as to keep pace with the ever-growing maintenance charges. Recently, however, a movement to capitalize the motor-vehicle revenues and devote these funds to road con-



Good Roads Mean Greater Rural Comfort and Prosperity.

struction has been quite noticeable. This is especially true in those states which have a comparatively large number of cars and only a small mileage of improved roads. Thus, Illinois, last November approved a bond issue of \$60,000,000 for the construction of a system of state roads. The interest and principal of these bonds are to be paid entirely from the motor-vehicle revenues. There is no doubt that these revenues will prove sufficient for this purpose. The main question which remains is whether or not a satisfactory source of maintenance revenues can be secured so as to prevent these roads, when constructed, from deteriorating.

EARTH ROADS IN CONDITION

Drainage is Chief Essential in Putting Earth Roads in Proper Shape—Drag Must Be Used.

It can be truthfully said that drainage is the chief essential in putting earth roads into proper condition. An old Scotchman, an expert road builder, aptly said that the three requirements of good earth roads are, drainage, more drainage, and still more drainage. E. W. Lehmann of the University of Missouri college of agriculture indorses this sentiment and adds: Roads must not only have good surface drainage but must also have good underdrainage. Surface drainage is secured by proper grading, adequate side ditches, and by keeping the crown of the road properly dragged. Stretches of road that do not dry out quickly must be underdrained by tile.

The drag must be used after each rain, if the best results are to be secured. Don't go on the road while too muddy, let it dry out slightly; it should be wet enough, however, so it will not crumble, but smear. When properly used, the drag brings a thin layer of earth toward the center of the road which is rolled and packed between wet periods. If too much crown is secured by dragging, the angle of the drag should be reversed.

Getting the earth roads graded, ditches open, well drained, and properly crowned by dragging is about all that can be done until the people are ready to surface the road with gravel, broken stone or some other surfacing material.

GREAT ROAD WORK PLANNED

Approximately \$300,000,000 for Highway Expenditures to Be Used This Season.

Estimates of contemplated highway expenditures in the United States for the season of 1919 place the total at approximately \$300,000,000. Because of governmental restrictions the amount was considerably lower than this in 1918, while in 1917 it was placed at \$280,000,000.

Concrete Road Building.

A great era of concrete road building has begun. Comprehensive systems are being constructed in many counties and many through highways are being improved with concrete in various states under state supervision.

Discomforts of Poor Roads.

If people don't invest in good roads they invest in getting stuck in the mud, more horsepower for hauling more time spent on the road, and much discomfort when they ride.

No More War Flour Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

Returns to its before-the-war
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